

Page 2 1 Hearing re: Initial Case Conference 2 3 Hearing re: Case Management Motion. Debtors' Motion for 4 Entry of an Order Establishing Certain Notice, Case 5 Management, and Administrative Procedures and Omnibus 6 Hearing Dates. [Docket No. 11] 7 8 Hearing re: Cash Management Motion. Debtors' Motion for 9 Entry of Interim and Final Orders Authorizing the Debtors to 10 Continue Using the Debtors' Bank Accounts, Business Forms, 11 and Cash Management System and Granting Related Relief. 12 [Docket No. 12] 13 14 Hearing re: Wages Motion. Debtors' Motion for Entry of 15 Interim and Final Orders (I) Authorizing, but Not Directing, 16 Payment of Prepetition Wages, Salaries, Business Expenses, 17 Employee Benefits and Related Items, and (II) Directing All 18 Financial Institutions to Honor Checks for Payment of Such 19 Obligations. [Docket No. 13] 20 21 Hearing re: Taxes Motion. Debtors' Motion for Entry of 22 Interim and Final Orders Authorizing Payment of Income 23 Taxes, Property Taxes, Sales and Use Taxes and Hungarian 24 Taxes. [Docket No. 14] 25

Page 3 1 Insurance Motion. Debtors' Motion for Entry of Hearing re: 2 Interim and Final Orders Authorizing, but Not Directing, the 3 Debtors to (A) Continue Insurance Coverage Entered into Prepetition, (B) Renew or Purchase New Insurance Policies in 4 5 the Ordinary Course of Business, and (C) Pay All Prepetition 6 Obligations Relating Thereto. [Docket No. 16] 7 8 Hearing re: Utilities Motion. Debtors' Motion for Entry of 9 an Order (A) Prohibiting Utility Companies from 10 Discontinuing, Altering, or Refusing Service, (B) Deeming 11 Utility Companies to Have Adequate Assurance of Payment, and 12 (C) Establishing Procedures for Resolving Requests for 13 Additional Assurance. [Docket No. 17] 14 15 Hearing re: DIP Motion. Debtors' Motion for Entry of 16 Interim and Final Orders Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 17 105, 361, 362, 363, and 364 and Rules 2002, 4001, and 9014 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (I) Authorizing 18 Incurrence by the Debtors of Postpetition Secured 19 20 Indebtedness, (11) Granting Liens, (111) Authorizing Use of 21 Cash Collateral by the Debtors and Providing for Adequate 22 Protection, (IV) Modifying the Automatic Stay, and (V) 23 Scheduling a Final Hearing. [Docket No. 19] 24 25

Page 4 1 Hearing re: Critical Vendors Motion. Debtors' Motion for 2 Entry of Interim and Final Orders Authorizing the Debtors to Pay Prepetition Claims of Critical Vendors and Foreign 3 Vendors. [Docket No. 15] 4 5 6 Hearing re: Interim Compensation Motion. Debtors' Motion 7 for Entry of an Order Establishing Procedures for Interim Compensation and Reimbursement of Expenses of Professionals. 8 9 [Docket No. 52] 10 11 Hearing re: Ordinary Course Professionals Motion. Debtors' 12 Motion for Entry of an Order Authorizing the Retention and 13 Compensation of Certain Professionals Utilized in the 14 Ordinary Course of Business. [Docket No. 53] 15 16 Hearing re: Noticing Agent Application. Debtors' 17 Application Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 156(c), 11 U.S.C. § 18 503(b)(1)(A), and Local Rule 5075-1 For Entry of an Order Appointing Prime Clerk LLC as Claims and Noticing Agent Nunc 19 20 Pro Tunc To The Petition Date. [Docket No. 25] 21 22 Hearing re: Prime Clerk Retention Application. Debtors' Application Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 327(a), Fed. R. Bankr. 23 P. 2014(a) and Local Rules 2014-1 and 2016-1 for Entry of an 24 25 order Appointing Prime Clerk LLC as Administrative Advisor

Page 5 1 Nunc Pro Tunc To the Petition Date. [Docket No. 26] 2 Hearing re: Opportune Retention Application. Debtors' 3 Application Pursuant to Bankruptcy Code Sections 105(a) and 4 5 363(b) for Entry of an Order Authorizing the Debtors to (I) 6 Retain Opportune LLP to Provide the Debtors with a Chief 7 Restructuring Officer and Certain Additional Personnel, and (II) Designate William D. Holden as Chief Restructuring 8 9 Officer for the Debtors, Nunc Pro Tunc to the Petition Date. 10 [Docket No. 55] 11 12 Hearing re: Ropes & Gray Retention Application. Debtors' 13 Application for Entry of an Order Authorizing the Retention 14 and Employment of Ropes & Gray LLP as Attorneys for the 15 Debtors and Debtors in Possession Effective Nunc Pro Tunc to 16 the Petition Date. [Docket No. 57] 17 Hearing re: Houlihan Lokey Retention Application. Debtors' 18 Application for Entry of an Order Authorizing the Debtors to 19 20 Retain Houlihan Lokey as Investment Banker for the Debtors 21 Nunc Pro Tunc to the Petition Date. [Docket No. 58] 22 Hearing re: Sale Motion. Debtors' Motion for (I) An Order 23 24 (A) Authorizing and Approving Bidding Procedures, Breakup 25 Fee and Expense Reimbursement, (B) Authorizing and Approving

Page 6 the Debtors' Entry into and Assumption of the Stalking Horse 1 2 Asset Purchase Agreement, (C) Approving Notice Procedures, (D) Scheduling a Sale Hearing and (E) Approving Procedures 3 4 for Assumption and Assignment of Certain Contracts and Leases and Determining Cure Amounts and (II) An Order (A) 5 6 Authorizing the Sale of Substantially All of the Debtors' 7 Assets Free and Clear of All Claims, Liens, Rights, 8 Interests and Encumbrances, (B) Approving the Asset 9 Purchase Agreement and (C) Authorizing the Debtors to Assume 10 and Assign Certain Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases. 11 [Docket No. 21] 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 Transcribed by: Sonya Ledanski Hyde

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PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Gawker.

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MR. GALARDI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. For the record, Greg Galardi of Ropes & Gray on behalf of Gawker Media, LLC and the other related Debtors. Your Honor, we have forwarded to Your Honor an agenda, and I also understand that today is the day to give Your Honor a status conference.

So what I'd like to do is first start with a little bit of status conference of what (indiscernible) brings us today, and then I'll turn over many of the matters on the agenda to my colleague, Ms. Alexander, and then I'll be back to deal with a few of the matters.

First, with respect to the status, Your Honor, although they've been here before on a discovery matter, I just want to go back to -- the Committee was appointed on June 24th that consists of three members. Three of those -all three members have contingent litigation claims against the Gawker Media, LLC. They are represented and retained the counsel of Simpson Tacher, who is to my right, who introduced themselves to Your Honor at that discovery conference. And then they have also retained the services of Deloitte as the financial advisor.

Your Honor, they hit the ground running and within the -- after being retained for the weekend of the 25th and

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also over the July 4th weekend, we've worked very cooperatively and consensually with them so as Your Honor will see on the agenda, there is really no contested matter going forward today, although there will be a series of revised orders that reflect comments from the Committee's counsel as well as some from the U.S. Trustee's counsel.

And with their working over that first weekend, we did manage to adjourn, as Your Honor may recall. There was an initial bid procedures hearing scheduled for that Monday. I believe the day was the 27th. They have asked for an extension and are potential acquirers, if Davis agreed to that extension to today's hearing so that we can work through the matters. And that time was well spent with respect to resolving issues on the bid procedures motions. And I can walk through those later.

Again, Your Honor, as we has proceeded with these cases, we have a -- our schedules and statements are due July 14th. We may be -- and I think it'll be consensual with all of the parties -- we may be seeking a few day extension. The 341 meeting is scheduled presently for July 28th, and as we agreed with the U.S. Trustee, no matter what extension we ask for, the schedules and statements will be at least four business days prior to that July 28th date. So that we expect to conduct the 341 in accordance with the schedule.

Importantly, Your Honor, and as we get to later on the bid procedures, there were earlier dates in the bid procedures for a sale and auction. And, again, as a result of the efforts of the Committee and with the consent of Ziff-Davis and the Debtors participating, you will hear later, there is schedule for the bid process that we'll ask Your Honor to approve later on with respect to bid procedures that would have the bid deadline now extended to August 15th; an auction to be on August 16th; and ultimately -- and Your Honor's clerks have accommodated us and tentatively scheduled an August 18th at 2 p.m. hearing on the sale for whoever is the successful bidder at that auction.

Finally, Your Honor, as Your Honor is aware, the other matter that is proceeding is the current dispute with respect to the preliminary injunction that we sought on the first day. Depositions were conducted -- three depositions, about two hours, pursuant to Your Honor's order, were conducted yesterday. I believe that there has been a brief filed according to the scheduling order on the 5th of July.

Our firm will be filing a response, I believe it is on the 11th of July, which is next Monday. And Your Honor has that hearing scheduled for the 13th. That matter has not been resolved and it's currently going to be going forward.

Pg 13 of 126 Page 13 1 Your Honor, that is the status of all the matters 2 going on with respect to this case. Unless Your Honor had 3 questions, I would turn the podium over to Ms. Alexander to run through many of the first day motions and changes; and 4 5 then I'll return for the DIP, the sale, and a couple of 6 other matters. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 MR. GALARDI: Thank you, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Does anyone else want to be heard in 10 connection with the case conference? All right, the record 11 should reflect there's no response. Go ahead. 12 MS. ALEXANDER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Good afternoon. MS. ALEXANDER: Kristina Alexander of Ropes & Gray 14 15 for the Debtors. Your Honor, as Mr. Galardi said, after 16 working cooperatively with the Committee and with the U.S. 17 Trustee over the last couple of weeks, we have made some 18 changes to certain of the orders which we have provided --19 revised orders and red lines reflecting those changes to 20 Your Honor in a binder. I'll just go in the order of the 21 agenda if that works for Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Sure. 23 MS. ALEXANDER: First up is just the case

There have been no comments to

management motion. That was presented at the first day

hearing and we deferred.

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Page 14 1 your objections on the case management motion. 2 THE COURT: I have some comments. 3 MS. ALEXANDER: Okay. THE COURT: Your order refers to -- I guess the 4 5 procedures refer to a master service list and a 2002 service 6 list and to defined terms, but it doesn't say who maintains 7 them. I guess the Prime Clerk maintains the 2002 list but 8 who maintains the master service list? And if I'm making a 9 motion and I have to serve the master service list, how do I 10 know who I have to serve? 11 MS. ALEXANDER: Yes, Your Honor. I believe the 12 Prime Clerk would maintain that as well and post it on their 13 website, though I can confirm that that is the case. 14 THE COURT: Well, but it's not required under the 15 procedures. 16 MS. ALEXANDER: Okay. We can add that in if you 17 like, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: All right. MS. ALEXANDER: Yes. 19 20 THE COURT: It also looks like the procedures were 21 cut and pasted from your application. There's a lot of 22 phrases that "at their requests" in the procedures. 23 MS. ALEXANDER: Okay. 24 THE COURT: They don't belong in the procedures. 25 It should just say that this is the rule.

Page 15 1 MS. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, we can modify that. 2 THE COURT: It's in there several times. 3 Paragraph 9, Section 342, Requirements, I didn't understand 4 this... Paragraph 9, I'm sorry, Section 342, Requirements. 5 MS. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I can look back at 6 that. I don't have a copy of (indiscernible) at hand. 7 THE COURT: How do I predetermine (indiscernible) 8 apply to the provisions? 9 MS. ALEXANDER: I'm sorry, Your Honor? 10 THE COURT: How do I predetermine that you've 11 complied with the provisions in connection to the future 12 service? 13 MS. ALEXANDER: Sure, Your Honor. We can remove 14 this paragraph. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Paragraph 12, the Debtor 16 requests (indiscernible) times. Paragraph 16, this is the 17 evidentiary hearing provision. There are certain proceedings under our local rules which require an 18 19 evidentiary hearing the first day. 20 MS. ALEXANDER: Okay. 21 THE COURT: Unless the Court (indiscernible) 22 otherwise. So, it should say, with respect to any Court 23 finding and an interlineate and subject to Local Bankruptcy 24 Rule 9014-2... And then the last phrase is -- unless --25 instead of "unless the proposed hearing agenda provides

Page 16 1 otherwise", it's "unless the Court orders otherwise." 2 MS. ALEXANDER: Thank you, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Let me understand Paragraph 23. 4 MS. ALEXANDER: Yeah, no, we can remove that. 5 THE COURT: All right. Oh, I skipped over a 6 couple of pages. I apologize. Paragraph 4, you talk about 7 service by electronic mail. If you exclude the summons and 8 complaint, there are also other pleadings that you can't 9 serve by electronic mail, for example, pleadings under 10 9014B, a subpoena. So why don't you just say unless the 11 Bankruptcy Code provides -- bankruptcy rules provide 12 otherwise, or I guess the Bankruptcy Code also you can serve 13 by electronic mail? 14 MS. ALEXANDER: (indiscernible) 15 THE COURT: We never -- we don't permit service by 16 filing an ECF. Never adopted a local rule which is required 17 for that. So you should take out Paragraph 5 since it's 18 unnecessary. And substitute "Nothing in this order 19 authorizes electronic service through the Court's CNECF 20 system." 21 MS. ALEXANDER: I'm sorry, Your Honor? 22 THE COURT: Nothing in this order authorizes 23 electronic service through the Court's CN/ECF system. 24 MS. ALEXANDER: Got it. 25 THE COURT: Paragraph 6, in the former papers you

should add that all pleadings have to be filed in a textsearchable format. Exhibits can be scanned. And with those
changes I'll approve the case management procedures, unless
anybody wants to be heard in connection with the case
management procedures. The record should reflect there's no
response. Okay.

MS. ALEXANDER: Thank you, Your Honor. The next order, Your Honor, is cash management. We submitted and I had entered an interim cash management order that reflected comments from the U.S. Trustee. The Committee has also since provided comments on the order. And we have provided a red line in the binder reflecting the changes from the proposed final order to the current cash management order.

THE COURT: Does anyone want to be heard in connection with the proposed final order? I've reviewed the order and the changes and I will approve it. So you can submit a final version.

MS. ALEXANDER: Thank you. Next up, Your Honor, on the agenda is the wages motion. As Your Honor knows, we filed the wages motion for the first day hearing and Your Honor granted certain relief on an interim basis. We have since consulted with the U.S. Trustee and the Committee extensively on the relief sought in the wages motion that was still open, specifically with respect to the sales incentive program, the editorial incentive program, and the

severance that could arise if certain employees are not hired by the buyer of the Debtor's company.

We've reached a resolution on all of those issues for today. And I know our agenda said we would be putting forth a final order. We're actually -- and what's in your binder is a second interim order. That interim order reflects approval after review by the U.S. Trustee and the Committee of the sales incentive program and payments thereunder, and the editorial incentive program and payments thereunder.

We've provided to the Committee confidentially and to the Trustee confidentially a list of all employees to be paid the amounts discussed at length, their role at the company, and ranks. And they are comfortable with their relief in an ongoing... Both for now and on an ongoing basis under those two programs, subject to the Committee's cap of 25,000 on the editorial incentives and 340,000 total on the -- on a quarterly basis on the sales incentives.

THE COURT: Does anyone want to be heard in connection with the (indiscernible) order? Committee?

MR. QUSBA?: No, Your Honor, with those caps that we negotiated we're okay with those aspects of the order.

THE COURT: When do you propose (indiscernible) hearing?

MS. ALEXANDER: I'm sorry?

Page 19 1 THE COURT: When do you propose to have the final 2 hearing or another (indiscernible)? 3 MS. ALEXANDER: Probably the July 26th hearing, 4 Your Honor. We wanted to give time for the Committee to 5 continue to evaluate. They're working hard, obviously, but 6 they just got access to a lot of the employment agreements 7 and (indiscernible). 8 THE COURT: I will adjourn that then to July 26th 9 at 10 o'clock. 10 MS. ALEXANDER: Okay. 11 MR. QUSBA?: Thank you, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Are you on the morning calendar or the 13 afternoon calendar on July 26th? It looks like the 14 morning... 15 MS. ALEXANDER: That's fine. Okay, the next 16 motion, Your Honor, on the agenda -- the next two motions 17 are the taxes motion and the insurance motion. Those were 18 both up -- as first days, Your Honor granted interim relief. No substantive changes to the final relief sought for each 19 20 of those, and no informal or formal objections received on 21 either. 22 THE COURT: Does anyone want to be heard in connection with those orders? The record should reflect 23 24 there's no response. They're approved. You can submit a 25 final order.

Page 20 1 MS. ALEXANDER: The utilities motion is before 2 Your Honor for the first time today. We filed that as a first day but it was delayed. And that's a fairly standard 3 4 motion. We've also received --5 THE COURT: It's not so standard. 6 MS. ALEXANDER: Not so standard... 7 THE COURT: I mean, the order's not so standard. 8 The motion is standard. 9 MS. ALEXANDER: Okay. 10 THE COURT: Does anyone want to be heard in 11 connection with the utilities motion? The issue I have with 12 the utilities motion...if you're supposed to order the 13 adequate assurance, they don't have to ask for it. And 14 you're not offering any adequate assurance. 15 MS. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, yes, I understand. 16 Instead of sending out deposits to the utilities we are 17 saying that we will provide deposits at the utilities' 18 request then. I know that --19 THE COURT: That doesn't sound like adequate 20 assurance to me. MS. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I know that the 21 22 utilities can request further adequate assurance if they need it. To the extent that Your Honor wants us to send out 23 24 deposits... 25 THE COURT: Why don't you do the usual two weeks

Pg 21 of 126 Page 21 1 deposits and then if they think they want more, they're 2 entitled to come back under the procedures. 3 MS. ALEXANDER: Okay, Your Honor. THE COURT: If they're already holding two-week 4 5 deposits and there's no prepetition loophole, that's fine 6 also. 7 MS. ALEXANDER: Okay. Your Honor, if it's 8 acceptable to you, I'll just skip over the DIP motion for 9 the moment. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MS. ALEXANDER: My colleague Mr. Galardi is going 12 to come back up. And move on to the next motion on the 13 agenda which is the critical vendor's motion. That motion, 14 Your Honor, was also filed as a first day. We delayed and didn't do an interim order after consulting with the company 15 16 and realizing we would be okay to come to this hearing. But 17 it is up for today. We submitted, as Your Honor knows, 18 confidential information to you -- to your chambers as well 19 as to the Committee and to the U.S. Trustee, both of whom 20 have evaluated the potential vendors to be paid and amounts to be paid and basis therefore. And I understand the 21 22 Committee has no objection and the U.S. Trustee has no

THE COURT: Let me hear from the Committee. 24

25 MR. QUSBA: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

objection.

Page 22 1 Qusba, Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, proposed counsel for the 2 Creditor's Committee. We have spent some amount of time 3 with respect to the critical vendors' motion; in fact, with Deloitte as well, our proposed financial advisor. Given the 4 5 caps and given the vendors' diligence that we did, we're 6 comfortable with respect to the request, and obviously are 7 very focused on maintaining the enterprise as we bridge to a 8 sale. 9 THE COURT: All right. 10 MS. ALEXANDER: I should add here, Your Honor. I 11 notice that the binder that we provided you with had the 12 final order as originally filed. The Committee has asked 13 for and we will submit to you a notation in that order that 14 will reflect that payments to critical vendors will only be 15 made upon consultation with the Committee. 16 THE COURT: Okay, all right. Anyone else want to 17 be heard with respect to the critical vendor order? With 18 those changes I'll approve the critical vendor order. MS. ALEXANDER: Okay, the next motion before Your 19 20 Honor is the interim compensation motion to establish 21 procedures for interim compensation. 22 THE COURT: Does the proposed order deviate from 23 our guidelines at all? 24 MS. ALEXANDER: No, I believe the proposed order 25 follows the general order.

THE COURT: Anybody want to be heard with respect to the interim compensation order? Hearing no response and based on your representation, I'll approve it. MS. ALEXANDER: The next motion before Your Honor is for retention -- the ability to retain ordinary course professionals. We've provided a list of those ordinary course professionals as Exhibit E. THE COURT: Well, some of these ordinary course professionals are just listed at litigation services. they representing the Debtor in discreet litigations? They would be representing the MS. ALEXANDER: Debtor in discreet litigations. For most of them the litigation is obviously stayed for all of them at this point. We've put them --THE COURT: Why aren't they retained on the 327E? That's what 327E is for. MS. ALEXANDER: I'm sorry, Your Honor, maybe I misunderstood your question. THE COURT: Why aren't they retained under 327E? This procedure for retention of ordinary course professionals, which isn't even a bankruptcy code, is really for when you have to pick up the phone and call somebody because you have a labor issue or a landlord-tenant issue or something like that. But if the law firm is representing the Debtor in a litigation, that's what 327E is designed to

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Page 24 1 deal with. 2 MS. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I think three of the 3 firms are listed as potential litigation representatives. 4 We can certainly do 327E applications for them, if you like. 5 These are--6 THE COURT: It's (indiscernible) what I like. 7 MS. ALEXANDER: I understand, Your Honor. THE COURT: I'm telling you that this is not a 8 9 procedure to retain counsel that represents the Debtor 10 prepetition in a discreet matter and continues to represent 11 the Debtor post-petition. That's why 327 (indiscernible) on 12 the Bankruptcy Code. 13 MS. ALEXANDER: Okay, Your Honor. We can take those few out. And I will confirm before that--14 15 THE COURT: As far as the litigation -- as far as 16 the corporate counsel is concerned, I understand that. If 17 there's a problem with paying them...and I assume you're 18 just picking up the phone and asking them a lot of questions 19 at this point. 20 MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, may I just address it 21 for one second? 22 THE COURT: Sure. MR. GALARDI: I agree with Your Honor that 23 24 ordinary course is usually the 327E person. Again, why, at 25 least in some courts -- and Your Honor may have a different

Page 25 1 practice. Sometimes you do the 327E only because of the 2 expense of filing four or five other applications and having 3 them do fee applications. I just --THE COURT: I understand it's a practical problem 4 5 -- issue but, you know, the code is the code. And if we 6 started ignoring the requirements of the code when it was 7 impractical, this would be a free for all. 8 MR. GALARDI: I understand. Even the ordinary 9 course 327A is really not in the code either, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: But we overlook that because it's 11 small amounts, and to require somebody who is doing a few hundred dollars' worth of work a month, it just -- it 12 13 doesn't make sense. But... 14 MR. GALARDI: And these are people of a... And, 15 again, Your Honor, I'm not trying to --16 THE COURT: They're stayed litigations. They're 17 not going to have that much to do. Or at least they're 18 currently stayed. 19 MR. GALARDI: Correct, Your Honor. MS. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, and so -- again, we're 20 21 happy to go ahead and file the applications for them. A 22 couple of these I understand to be very small matters. 23 THE COURT: One other change. If you're going to 24 add anybody... 25 MS. ALEXANDER: Yes.

Pg 26 of 126 Page 26 THE COURT: ...it has to be pursuant to court 1 2 orders. And the reason for that requirement is that --3 every judge in this court has a certain law firm or law firms they can't authorize the retention of. Myself 4 5 included. I couldn't authorize the retention of at least 6 one law firm where my son works, even though he has nothing 7 to do with the case under an order like this. So I'd have 8 to get somebody separate, somebody else to sign that order. 9 So, any additions have to be so ordered by the Court. And you can submit it with a Certificate of No 10 11 Objection if you can work out the procedure. 12 MS. ALEXANDER: Thank you, Your Honor. We will 13 make those changes. THE COURT: Otherwise (indiscernible). 14 15 MS. ALEXANDER: The remaining matters before Your 16 Honor, before Mr. Galardi returns to the podium, are the 17 retention of Prime Clerk both as noticing agent and as 18 restructuring advisor -- sorry, excuse me -- administrator 19 advisor. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 MS. ALEXANDER: And we did not receive any 22 objections (indiscernible) to those. 23 THE COURT: Has the Clerk of the Court approved

the noticing agent order?

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Page 27 1 confirm that the Clerk of the Court has. I believe that 2 they did. 3 THE COURT: (indiscernible) sign off on it. MS. ALEXANDER: Okay, will do. 4 5 THE COURT: (indiscernible) the clerk -- on the 6 156C, Prime Clerk was doing the clerk's job. With respect 7 to these retention orders -- it's a generic comment -- there 8 are all sorts of (indiscernible) indemnification rights 9 under these orders, and there are certain exceptions 10 generally for willful misconduct, gross negligence, breach 11 of fiduciary duty and the lot. A lot of these orders or more often the retention 12 13 letters say that we're not entitled to indemnity for any 14 reason; we're still entitled to contribution, we're entitled 15 to limitations on liability in certain circumstances. 16 if somebody's committed an act that doesn't entitle to 17 indemnity, they're not going to get any limitation 18 liability, any contribution, any exoneration. So you should 19 add that to the standard clause which is your order. 20 MS. ALEXANDER: Yes. 21 THE COURT: I mean, I haven't seen it, obviously. 22 Some of them -- some of these retention provisions provide 23 for arbitration or something like that if there's a dispute 24 under the order. Any disputes are resolved here. 25 Thank you, Your Honor. Will do. MS. ALEXANDER:

Page 28 1 THE COURT: Okay. It's a comment in all of these 2 orders, including the professional retention orders. It's 3 obviously not in the lawyers' orders but it's in the financial advisors' orders -- so it's up in accountants' 4 5 orders also. 6 MS. ALEXANDER: Okay, we will make that edit, Your Honor, in all of the retention applications order --7 THE COURT: Right. 8 9 MS. ALEXANDER: And then, of course, the order 10 saying that the order governs -- with respect to --11 THE COURT: It usually says notwithstanding 12 anything in the retention order or anything else, this is 13 the rule. 14 MS. ALEXANDER: The last retention application I 15 would present to Your Honor then is more Opportune and of 16 course taking into account those same comments you made to 17 ensure that the order reflects limitations on indemnity and 18 notes that the order governs to the extent it conflicts with the engagement letter. And then I would cede the podium 19 20 over to my colleague. 21 THE COURT: Okay. So you're proposing the two 22 Prime Clerk orders. Does anyone want to be heard in connection with either of those orders? 23 24 MR. ZIPES: Your Honor, can I just have one 25 moment, please?

Page 29 1 THE COURT: Sure. 2 Subject to the clerk's approval with MR. ZIPES: 3 the 156C order, that's approved. And the retention as 4 administrative agent is approved. With the changes. And 5 what are we up to now? 6 MS. ALEXANDER: The last one I will present to 7 Your Honor is Opportune. 8 THE COURT: What number is that? 9 MS. ALEXANDER: It is under C, Professional 10 Retentions, Number 3 on Page 5 of the agenda. 11 THE COURT: I'm looking in your books here. 12 MS. ALEXANDER: Oh, 13 in the book of orders. 13 And, Your Honor... 14 THE COURT: Does anyone want to be heard in connection with the application to retain Opportune? 15 16 MS. ALEXANDER: Mr. Zipes just correctly pointed 17 out to me that Opportune has agreed -- in the order it had 18 said -- and you can (indiscernible)... At the end of 19 Paragraph 5, it had said that Opportune was not required to 20 maintain time records. As Mr. Zipes correctly pointed out, 21 they have agreed to maintain time records on a daily basis, 22 and we will make that correction in the order to reflect 23 that they will keep time on a daily basis rather than a 24 point five-hour basis. 25 THE COURT: All right, this one has a limitation

Page 30 of liability to six months of plead. So there's still \$10 million, but you've only paid them \$1 million. The limit of their liability is \$1 million over this... MS. ALEXANDER: Yes, Your Honor, as Mr. Galardi said, we will modify all of those provisions. THE COURT: All these modified orders that you're sending me, send me a redline copy and a (indiscernible) copy, all right? MS. ALEXANDER: Yes. THE COURT: All right, that one is approved. MS. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I have no further questions on these orders. I'll cede the podium back to Mr. Galardi. THE COURT: Okay. MS. ALEXANDER: Thank you. MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, perhaps given your comments, it's best to finish with the retention applications first and then go back to the DIP in the sale. The first one that I would be handling is the Ropes & Gray retention. Fortunately or unfortunately, lawyers don't get indemnification. We don't get success fees... THE COURT: I know that. I'm still waiting for (indiscernible). MR. GALARDI: So, I don't think we have any of the same issues. We've received no comments. I did, in fact,

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file a supplemental affidavit last night. We don't believe we have any conflicts. We have discussed with the U.S.

Trustee -- I don't believe there are any comments to the retention. So unless Your Honor has some questions about our retention, we'd ask that you approve Ropes & Gray's counsel (indiscernible).

THE COURT: Does anyone want to be heard in connection with the application to approve Ropes & Gray's retention? The record should reflect there's no response. The application is granted.

MR. GALARDI: Thank you, Your Honor. Then the final retention application that is up for today -- and there is a representative, Reed Snellenberger, who's in the courtroom today, who put forth the declaration and support - is the retention application of Houlihan Lokey.

Your Honor, just to go over some of the fees, is that it's a \$150,000 a month fee. There is a credit after six months of -- six months at 50 percent. There is a DIP financing fee, which was the greater of \$1 million or a percentage. As a result of the conduct and the approval of the DIP, at least on an interim basis, they would have earned already a million-dollar fee on that.

There is also a transaction fee set forth in the transaction. Just to give Your Honor an idea of what the transaction fee would be -- given the current \$90 million

offer, there was a minimum transaction fee in the agreement of \$1.25 million. And based upon the extra 40 over 50, because the offer is a \$90 million offer, they're entitled to approximately another \$800,000. So about a 2 -- a little over a \$2 million fee.

So, they do have what I will call the typical investment banker...

THE COURT: Typically, there's a credit, though, against the monthly fees.

MR. GALARDI: Right. But the credit in this instance was the very first thing. There's not a credit for the first three months; there's not even a credit for the first six months. So, if I were to total up the fees, let's say, as of August, they would've had a June, a July, an August, that's three -- about 450, maybe six if there was a partial month. Six plus a million DIP fee, plus, roughly, 2 million.

So, the way we figure, by August, given the activities they've done, by the 1st of September, they will have earned about a \$3.75 million fee for their activity in this case.

They do have the typical investment banker indemnification. We will make clear the order about all the provisions that Your Honor had said with respect to -- as I'm used to putting in in the order that says the order

governs with respect to indemnification provisions and all of those things.

We have obviously circulated this to the U.S.

Trustee's Office, to the Creditors Committee. We have
received no objection, and we would ask Your Honor to enter
the retention application for Houlihan Lokey.

THE COURT: Does anyone want to be heard in connection with the retention of Houlihan Lokey? By the way, the provision that I was mentioning, you've already got part of it in 11B of this particular order. Just they're not entitled to a limitation on liability, contribution, or exoneration if they do any of the things that are listed in this order. All right. Otherwise the order is approved.

MR. GALARDI: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The motion is approved.

MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, now I would turn back to a motion that was skipped over, which was the DIP motion and final order with respect to the DIP motion. As I had mentioned earlier in my introduction, we had filed a debtor in possession financing motion as of the first day. That motion sought interim relief of approximately \$17 million, which would've paid off a first lien facility by Silicon Valley Bank and then consensually primed -- I called it Columbus Nova. There is another name for that - -the actual owner of it. But a consensual prime.

Today we seek to go on a final basis consistent with the provisions that we have a final order entered within the time period set forth in the credit agreement and for approval of \$22 million on a final basis. Your Honor, we have gone through with the Committee and, frankly, there were only a few comments. And I can certainly walk through Your Honor with respect to the form of order. We did file a blackline of that order.

And probably the best way to work through it -the comments -- most of the comments are simply to reflect
that fact that there's a final order. That there is a
committee that's been appointed. There are a number of
strikethroughs, for example, in the findings to reflect that
it's now a final order as opposed to an immediate entry of
an order.

There is, I think, one provision that has increased the carve out from 500 to \$650,000. That was one of the changes that the Committee had requested. The 506C waiver is now final, Your Honor, under this order.

entirely in this order, that has been kept in it and it is the waiver of an obligation against any non-debtor obligors on the prepetition debt. I believe it's in Paragraph 18D of this particular order. That was requested. It was not our intention to have actually released a non-debtor guarantor

Page 35 1 of the debt, but nonetheless, the Committee did, in fact, 2 ask for that provision to be put in. You will see it at the very end, I believe, of -- on Page 49 of the blackline under 3 4 D. 5 THE COURT: What's the reason for that? 6 MR. GALARDI: I led the Committee... I am going 7 to speculate that I believe Mr. Denton --8 THE COURT: (indiscernible) speculation 9 (indiscernible)... 10 MR. GALARDI: I think the bottom line is that 11 there is a non-debtor such as Mr. Denton that may have 12 guaranteed certain of this debt, and they just wanted to 13 make it clear that Mr. Denton did not get released --14 THE COURT: Oh, this is a non (indiscernible)? 15 MR. GALARDI: That's what it is. It's a non 16 (indiscernible)... 17 THE COURT: I thought it said the other 18 (indiscernible)... 19 MR. GALARDI: Oh, no, I'm sorry. No, it is a 20 clarity to not release a third party. 21 THE COURT: Now I understand. 22 MR. GALARDI: Okay. And, again, it was never our intention to do so. Your Honor, I think there's other 23 24 clarifications about the timing of payments from the asset 25 sale that would actually go to pay off the debt. We have

been advised and Cerberus had asked for, and I was going to put this on the record, that Cerberus asked to be a notice party pursuant to the bid procedures. They've advised me that they will not be bidding in this transaction. So we had no objection to that. That also makes sure that they can come in and first lien lenders want to see that if the sale has gone through and the price is above their debt, then they can no longer -- they are getting paid off, and we had no objections to that. There is clarification on that.

I don't believe that there was -- and the

Committee can correct me -- any other, other than

clarifications of language, more or less clarifications of

language with respect to the DIP order provisions that you

wanted me to highlight.

MR. QUSBA: Your Honor, Sandy Qusba, Simpson

Thatcher & Bartlett, again, proposed counsel for the

Creditors Committee. We recognize obviously this is a new

money financing. This is not an incumbent prepetition

lender searching for ways to improve their position; this is

truly new capital coming in. Accordingly, we reviewed the

DIP order and the DIP financing in that context.

Nevertheless, we did negotiate a number of other things, including confirming that the DIP financing and the adequate protection liens would not reach to and encumber avoidance actions, which certainly could be an opportunity

for us to augment the size of this estate.

The Committee is also not bound by the equities of the case exception 552. The investigation period was extended by another couple of weeks, 15 days. The same with the investigation budget as well from 35,000 to 75,000. Mr. Galardi already referenced the increase in the carve out as well. And we will have consultation rights with respect to any new budgets and certainly will be involved in that aspect of it as well.

But, again, we view this as a short-term DIP financing in order to bridge us to a sale transaction. And we expect Mr. Harris and his clients to be gone in short order. Obviously, we are retaining rights with respect to our investigation of prepetition debt and exposure, and to be able to disgorge that if there's a problem, subject to Your Honor granting the appropriate orders and the like.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. QUSBA: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Does anyone else want to be heard with respect to the financing order? I'll approve the financing order based upon the record that was made at the time the interim order was filed, and the additional information provided by the Committee. There's nothing remarkable really about the order. It's a fairly standard order that we see in these cases.

I guess the issue I had raised the first time is the rollup, and you tell me that that is to avoid priming problems.

MR. GALARDI: With respect to (indiscernible) you raised the issue as to why we were catch collateralizing VLC and I explained that that was (indiscernible). Correct.

And Mr. Holden is in the courtroom and obviously would affirm his statements in the declaration and the use of the proceeds to the extent Your Honor needed any evidence further with respect to its need.

THE COURT: By the way, when I ask for blackline copies, when you send them it's blacklined off of the most current copy that you're giving me. Because I've reviewed the changes already up until today.

MR. GALARDI: Correct, Your Honor. Anything subsequently will be after when we file.

THE COURT: Which brings us to the sale motion.

MR. GALARDI: Which brings us to the bid procedures and sale motion, yes, Your Honor. Again, as a result of the efforts, cooperative efforts of the Committee as well as Ziff-Davis and the Debtors, Your Honor, we have resolved both the Committee's objections or informal objections as well as the one objection you may recall that Mr. Belaya's counsel had filed an objection early on with respect to the proceeds of avoidance actions or third party

actions and intercompany actions.

So, though they span four documents, all of the objections have been resolved. What I'd like to do, Your Honor, is to walk through the changes to the bid procedures order since I think they generate -- they are the most significant of the changes, although most of it is dates.

As we had always anticipated and now it's explicit, we have agreed to consultation rights, and many of the changes are consultation rights with respect to the procedures, with respect to the auction, with respect to the sale, with respect to sharing of information from potential bidders. That -- those are changes that we have put throughout.

I think, and as I've highlighted in the introduction, one of the most significant changes is on Page 3, is the extension of the bid deadline, which had been originally scheduled for July 27th or originally proposed for July 27th, is now August 5th.

Your Honor, in that regard, there used to be a concept of a preliminary bid and a preliminary bid deadline. We've deleted the preliminary bid deadline because it just another thing the bidders would have to jump through a hoop. And we agreed in talking with the committee to do that. And Mr. Torken on behalf of the buyer agreed similarly.

Your Honor, the next change is a clarification --

and I think this just makes the math much easier -- that the bid requirements include simply a flat \$9 million deposit.

And that's based on 10 percent. So, if somebody puts in a little bit bigger bid, we're only going to start with the \$9 million. That just made us not have to do math and actually created a little bit less of a threshold so that people could go up higher and put less of a deposit in.

We've made clear that we're not going to -- and this was in the motion, and the Committee asked us -- I'm now on Page 4 of the blackline, last paragraph, Paragraph C.

THE COURT: You're looking at the bid procedures now?

MR. GALARDI: I am looking at the bid procedures themselves; not the order. I apologize. They're probably blacklined too.

THE COURT: I'm looking at the blacklined.

MR. GALARDI: Okay. It's Page 4 of the bid procedures. There's bid requirements. I did speak to the B, which is the \$9,000 deposit. I'm now in C. Again, there are clarifications of the amount and what the purchase price will be, and it's a \$90 million purchase price.

But you will see there is a provided further paragraph at the end, and it is to make clear what we had said in the motion -- that when we determine the highest or otherwise best bid, we're not going to be attributing value

Pg 41 of 126 Page 41 1 to the consulting agreement with Mr. Denton or other 2 agreements that Mr. Denton may enter into. Obviously, and as I said to the Committee, we 3 4 agree to that, but should somebody take on an indemnity 5 obligation, and we may be back here on that. But other than 6 that, we are making it clear that that -- his getting a 7 separate compensation is not value the company receives. 8 THE COURT: Along that line, do you think that 9 this transaction is subject to the business judgment rule or 10 some other rule since Mr. Denton has signed the agreement 11 and he has a \$400,000 consultant fee -- consulting 12 agreement? 13 MR. GALARDI: Well, there's two ways we've 14 addressed that, Your Honor. First, we did hire an 15 independent board member prior to it to make sure we had an 16 independent board member to whom these activities are, in 17 fact, granted. Second is --THE COURT: So, did the -- who approved this 18 19 transaction? 20 MR. GALARDI: Excuse me? THE COURT: Who approved this APN? 21 22 MR. GALARDI: The independent board member. board is full. So, you have, again, corporate governance 23 24 issues with respect to whether that's an interested or

entitled to the business judgment. You do have an

Page 42 1 independent director with no financial stake who did, in 2 fact, approve it. 3 THE COURT: But Mr. Denton signed the agreement. 4 MR. GALARDI: Yes, he did sign the agreement. But 5 signing the agreement doesn't mean it's an authorized 6 signatory, right? It still needs board approval. So you 7 have all of the wrinkles of whether a single disinterested 8 board member who approves it would be entitled to business 9 judgment, or you have an interested board member who does --10 THE COURT: So, who approved it? 11 MR. GALARDI: The board of directors approved it 12 in full with the independent board members separately 13 approving the signing of the asset purchase agreement. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Who on the board -- who are the 15 board members? Isn't Mr. Denton a board member? 16 MR. GALARDI: Mr. Denton is a board member, Ms. 17 Dietrich is a board member, Mr. Tilman is a board member, and Thomas...Plunkett is a board member. 18 19 THE COURT: So I assume that Mr. Denton didn't 20 vote on it. 21 MR. GALARDI: I don't remember the board minutes. 22 I think he may have abstained from that, Your Honor. THE COURT: (indiscernible) abstained? 23 24 MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, I don't have the board 25 But I think... First of all, I don't believe it's minutes.

Page 43 1 necessary for him to have abstained. 2 THE COURT: Really? MR. GALARDI: Yes. That just changes the standard 3 (indiscernible). 4 5 THE COURT: Right. So --6 MR. GALARDI: So, I'm starting back with your 7 question of business judgment --8 THE COURT: That's why I raise the question. 9 Because your application says it satisfies the business 10 judgment rule. I'm not sure that's the appropriate 11 standard. 12 MR. GALARDI: Well, again, Your Honor, I believe -13 - again, we'll get into the nuances of Delaware corporate 14 law. One is I don't recall specifically whether Mr. Denton 15 voted on this one or we asked him to abstain from this. 16 Second is it did have the independent board member approve 17 it. Obviously, before finally going through it, it will be 18 the independent board member that prosecutes that motion. Whether it's --19 20 THE COURT: But the mere approval of the bid procedure subjects the Debtor to a lot of potential 21 22 liability under the APA, right? MR. GALARDI: Excuse me? Yes, it did subject by -23 24 - and again --25 So, today's the day. If I approve THE COURT:

Pg 44 of 126 Page 44 this -- if I sign the bid procedures order, you're locked in to the liquidated damages and everything else, right? MR. GALARDI: Correct, Your Honor. And with respect to those procedures -- and, again, those are part of the changes that were made -- with respect to those procedures, one, business judgment we still think applies because the independent director approved all of these provisions and we asked them to separately approve this. So, that's one. Two, even if Your Honor -- and, again, when we talk business judgment standard in Delaware, and we talk business judgment in corporate fiduciary law, and we talk business judgment in the Bankruptcy Court, they're never quite the same. And I think the cases say that. THE COURT: Well, I know bankruptcy is very different. MR. GALARDI: It is very different. And it's a higher standard. And so we believe under the business judgment standard, as used in the 363 sale context, we still satisfy that. But even if Your Honor thought it was a higher fairness independent judgment standard, we still think it satisfies those standards. Again, it was exactly those

liquidated damages, which we'll walk through -- is a change

concerns that the Committee raised with respect to

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to the order that we believe was appropriate. We think it's an exceptionally rare circumstance. And as you will see, it's drafted, and even more exceptionally rare that we would be subjected to that liability. So the board, and including Mr. Tilman, were quite comfortable with that provision.

So, and the other liability, again, is the breakup fee liability. And that we think has been well-earned.

It's a no diligence, no financing out agreement. So with all of those things all presented to the board -- thought that it was an exercise of business judgment within the standard of the Bankruptcy Code.

THE COURT: Do you think it's an appropriate exercise of business judgment to pay both the breakup fee and the (indiscernible) damages for the same loan? Just asking.

MR. GALARDI: No, I understand and I'm thinking through this particular agreement. And I see a little smile on your face. Do I think it's justified? Again, I'm going to answer this in the way a lawyer will answer this (indiscernible) have a sale.

No, I'm going to say, Your Honor, this was the best deal that we could get. The liquidated damages clause, though I understand it's a concern, it's that we would have to dismiss this case. And that's when it's payable. And there would never be an intention to do that unless there

Page 46 1 So I think making that decision --2 THE COURT: No, no, no, liquidated damages --3 somebody makes a motion to dismiss and you don't use commercially reasonable efforts to oppose it, right? 4 5 MR. GALARDI: Again, I don't think there's... And 6 I think it's been modified in this particular version, 7 anyway, Your Honor, with respect to we have to be the party 8 to make it. I think that was the change. 9 THE COURT: No, I think it's -- that opposition --10 MR. GALARDI: Commercial? I would have to use 11 still commercially reasonable... 12 MAN 1: There are two or three event --13 THE COURT: Even if it's dismissed, they earn the 14 breakup fee also, right? 15 MR. GALARDI: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Yes. So they get... 17 MR. GALARDI: They get a lot of money. 18 THE COURT: They get \$17 million if the case is 19 dismissed. 20 MR. GALARDI: Correct, Your Honor. And, again, 21 when you view the risk of that dismissal, and you view the 22 risk of what we have to do to oppose that, I think that is a 23 very limited risk in exchange for which we have now gotten 24 one security with respect to a sale that has no financing 25 and no due diligence out. It's a standard stalking horse

provision that sets a floor of \$90 million in a troubled company that was subject to litigation.

So, again, if Your Honor uses independent judgment, as it would in a court case if this was an interested transaction, I think it's justified. And I think on the business judgment and based upon the discussions with the independent board member, the independent board member felt comfortable that that was a risk, given the circumstance that was appropriate for the business.

With respect to -- well, do you want to continue or shall I go through more changes?

THE COURT: No, go through it.

MR. GALARDI: Sure. Your Honor, with respect to the other provisions, you will see that there is a deletion. Again, the Committee pursued deletions on Paragraphs F and G, which make the ability for a new bidder to come in and give us flexibility to choose a higher and better -- those two provisions were stricken, so they are no longer stuck to what the provisions are in the various stalking horse APA.

You will see there are other consultation rights.

We have to consult with the Committee about a qualified

bidder. Then you will see the next big change is on Page 7,

which is the auction, which has now been set -- this order

provided August 17th. We've now agreed with the Committee

and Mr. Torken on behalf of Ziff-Davis that it'll actually

be a day earlier, which will be August 16th, without changing the bid deadline.

That will give us two things: One is there were certain people that were unavailable on the 17th; but I think, more importantly, should we have a robust auction, it gives us a day and it also gives us a day to prepare for the sale hearing so that we've added that -- we've brought back that day, but it does not change the timing or the ability to solicit bids, which has been extended.

We added a section on Page 8 with respect to the Committee's advisors having a right to observe all private discussions in meetings between the Debtors and qualified bidder. We accepted that from the Committee. That was in addition to the consultation rights.

You will see on Page 9, its addition of consultation rights, and we did add a paragraph -- although we did not get the stalking horse -- the currently stalking horse bidder to agree to this, you will see on Page 9 that there is a period of time that backup bidders must stay ready to close for the consummation of the successful bid or 20 days after the sale hearing.

And, Your Honor, the idea was to make it as short as possible but ensure a closing. And if we were worried about it, then to be able to close and not lose a bidder or not have to make any big sale. That was also included on

Page 10, where we have the provision that the deposit would have to be returned in that same sort of time period. And then there was all reservations of rights with respect to the deadlines and consultation of the Committee.

Those were the changes to the bid procedures themselves, Your Honor. I can walk through the changes to the bid procedures order. Most of those are related. And I think this is the most significant change, Your Honor, and you can see it in the title.

What the original agreement required us to do was to actually assume the contract pursuant to 365 today. That is no longer the case but we are, as the company is taking on, and this was at the request of the Committee -- we are obligated to perform certain pre-closing obligations. And that order has been revised so as to not assume the agreement, but to actually direct and enforce certain of the provisions of the asset purchase agreement.

That's why we will have an amendment to the asset purchase agreement. But you will see the changes in the actual order approving bid procedures reflect that in many of the provisions and the changes. The deadlines that I've already mentioned are changed on Page 6 and 7 of the blackline.

And because we did change the obligation -- the agreement from an assumption of the asset purchase

Page 50 1 agreement, you will see the changes in Paragraphs 10, 11, 2 and 12 lay out. Specifically, the provisions in 10 are laid out as to what we will have to comply with. The paragraphs 3 of 11 address the damages and what will be the status of the 4 claims in the event that we, in fact, reach the agreement --5 6 with no intentional breaches. 7 And then Paragraph 12 sets out the level of the 8 expense -- administrative expenses under 503B and 507 --9 THE COURT: What authority granted super-priority 10 to Ziff-Davis? 11 MR. GALARDI: Excuse me? What's the authority for 12 granting a super-priority --13 THE COURT: Yeah, the statutory authority. MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, I believe that if 14 15 they... Again, my --16 THE COURT: They're not lending money so they 17 don't get a super-priority under 364, and they're not talking about a shortfall of the cash collateral, so they're 18 19 not getting -- or super-priority under 507B. What's...? 20 MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, I believe that the Court 21 has the authority to grant administrative expenses or even 22 prior expenses --THE COURT: Under Section 105A, I assume? 23 24 MR. GALARDI: Yes, Your Honor. Under Section 25 105A. And, again --

Page 51 1 THE COURT: I disagree, by the way, but go ahead. 2 MR. GALARDI: Well, again, Your Honor, that is the 3 authority that I believe that you can grant and elevate 4 certain expenses so that they get paid ahead of 5 administrative creditors. 6 THE COURT: Another question I have. Under 7 Paragraph 25... 8 MR. GALARDI: Okay. 9 THE COURT: ...the Debtor's (indiscernible) 10 disagreement without further order of the Court. So why am 11 I even approving it? 12 MR. GALARDI: That's the amendment, Your Honor. 13 It's not this order. And it's the amendment with respect to 14 that --15 THE COURT: That's just limited to the amendment? 16 MR. GALARDI: Yes. The 25 that I have in the 17 blackline says, "The Debtors are authorized and directed to 18 enter in to the amendment to the stalking horse agreement." 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MR. GALARDI: Attached is Exhibit 4. And to take 21 all actions necessary. Now, am I not reading the same 22 paragraph? THE COURT: No, I'm sorry. I misread it. Because 23 24 I have seen them where they say you can just change it. 25 MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, I've seen them.

never put one in but somebody may show me an order before...

No, so, Your Honor, let's now turn to the actual amendment,

Your Honor, which did address the liquidated damages

clauses. This is obviously all new because it is an

amendment to the agreement.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GALARDI: I have it at Docket 77, which, at least my pages started at 143 to 154. You will see that the amendment makes clear certain excluded assets from the purchase agreement, which is the amendment to -- which is the very first page.

Next, Section 2.1H of the asset purchase agreement is also amended. So, except for the excluded claims, the litigation of the closing claims guarantees insurance. That is now included in the language. Again, this was Committee recommendations.

The -- 210 is now amended to make sure on the allocation. As Your Honor knows, I think, from the beginning and what I've mentioned to the Committee, one of the issues will be, and one of the issues which we have determined to wait until the sale proceeds is how will the proceeds among the three Debtors be allocated?

As the Committee is well-aware and as I mentioned at the beginning, the creditors that they represent, although they represent all creditors -- the creditors that

happen to be on the Committee are creditors of Gawker Media. Kinja has only a few creditors. And as Your Honor is aware, GMGI is a holding company. How the allocation of the purchase price from Kinja Assets at the Gawker Media assets is allocated will have an implication for the recoveries of creditors of each of those groups. And this was to make clear that, despite the fact that a bidder has to or a buyer has to allocate for Internal Revenue Services one of the aspects of that -- well, that will not be governing the allocations with respect to the proceeds in any subsequent dispute or agreement that we have in the future on that issue.

Paragraph E, which his 5.3, just says you're not going to hold an auction. Use your reasonable efforts to have the sale order to be entered by the August 19th cate, which we have done by trying to get to Your Honor on an August 18th hearing date.

We need to have the bid procedures order. You may recall that there was an original paragraph in the agreement that said that we had to have the bid procedures order by July 5th. This is to confirm that we can get the order today if Your Honor so approves it.

It also then on Paragraph 81J amends the 19th on the sale order. The rest are -- there are more, but I want to draw your attention to Section 8.3. It does talk about

Page 54 1 the allowed administrative expense, which Your Honor has 2 raised the question with respect to the super-priority. 3 This is an amendment to the asset purchase agreement. 8.3F is also amended for the results of the -- any 4 5 of the provisions being breached. And it now talks about 6 the liquidated damages clause. Again, Your Honor, the 7 Committee had raised numerous issues regarding the liquidated damage costs, tried to refine it, and refined it 8 9 to those provisions where --10 THE COURT: Have you ever seen a bankruptcy 11 transaction like this with a liquidated damages clause? 12 MR. GALARDI: I've been asked that question. I 13 think I had one in my 23 years that had a liquidated damage 14 clause. 15 THE COURT: I've been here 23 years, I've never 16 seen one. And I've done a lot of sales. 17 MR. GALARDI: And I've done a lot of sales too, 18 Your Honor, and I will say I've not seen an agreement that had both breakup fees, expense reimbursement, and a 19 20 liquidated damages clause. 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 MR. GALARDI: You will see on Paragraph 8.3G -- K 23 of that, the further amendments with respect to the bid 24 procedures, breakup fees, and then the excluded actions, 25 Your Honor, which I think resolved both Mr. Vassallo's

Pg 55 of 126 Page 55 1 VASSALLO objection as well as the Committee's objection. 2 This is an avoidance. These are the avoidance actions and, in particular, they are -- they were very 3 concerned not only with preference actions but also with 4 5 intercompany transactions that could be themselves 6 challenged. This paragraph, as far as the excluded actions, 7 reflect those changes. 8 Your Honor, the final place in which there are 9 changes to the documents, although not before Your Honor 10 today, is the actual sale order that was being proposed and 11 we have that. Again, same docket, 77. I have it beginning 12 at Page 105, 154. I don't need to go over these in much 13 detail, other than they reflect conforming changes to what 14 happened with the asset purchase agreement, and the not 15 pursuing it on the 365 --16 THE COURT: How many (indiscernible) do you think 17 this sale order says the sale's free and clear? I counted 18 11. My general practice is to cross out every paragraph 19 after the first one. 20 MR. GALARDI: And Your Honor, so --21 THE COURT: That added up to one paragraph. 22 MR. GALARDI: And Your Honor --23 THE COURT: (indiscernible) liability, I think I 24 counted five.

MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, I understand.

25

And,

Page 56 1 obviously, since we're not putting the sale order before 2 Your Honor, we have ample time to try to get it down to one 3 paragraph, one paragraph that's clear. And I'm sure that this bidder is listening as well as potential bidders --4 5 THE COURT: He's standing up. He's going to speak 6 soon. 7 MR. GALARDI: I'm sure he is, Your Honor. And so, 8 Your Honor, we would ask Your Honor with those changes to 9 approve -- and I'm sure the Committee may have some 10 additional comments that they would like to make, but we 11 would like to go forward and we would ask Your Honor to 12 approve the bid procedures. 13 We'd ask Your Honor to approve the amendment to 14 the asset purchase agreement, to reflect the changes to the 15 bid procedures and our obligations to continue to perform 16 under that asset purchase agreement, including the 17 liquidated damages clause changes. We would also ask Your 18 Honor to enter the bid procedures order. 19 THE COURT: Tell me more about what the record 20 reflects about the marketing efforts of this asset. 21 MR. GALARDI: Sure, Your Honor. And Houlihan is 22 available in the courtroom today, and I think --THE COURT: That's (indiscernible) in declaration. 23 24 MR. GALARDI: Correct, Your Honor. And, again --25 and I think we mentioned this at the discovery. Until this

Page 57 1 order is entered, we have been on a -- other than what is 2 set forth in that declaration as to the efforts of Houlihan, 3 once we entered into this agreement we've been in a nosolicit period. 4 5 THE COURT: But all Houlihan says is it came on on 6 May 15th, it spoke to six people or six entities that the 7 Debtor had a dialogue with. Apparently, there were two 8 bids; they accepted the bid within about 8-10 days after it 9 came on board. And even though the no-shop, no-talk 10 provision didn't take effect until June 10th, there was no 11 evidence that any discussions occurred between whenever they 12 accepted the bid and June 10th. MR. GALARDI: With respect to -- with respect to 13 14 other bidders or the bid? 15 THE COURT: Other bidders. 16 MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, with respect to the --17 and, again, we can put the Houlihan person on but --18 THE COURT: It's your show. MR. GALARDI: That's fine. And give me one second 19 20 and we'll talk about what we can put up. We'll put on and 21 do it... Your Honor, we're going to put a witness on. 22 you want to take a two-minute break and then we can put him 23 on, if that would be...? 24 THE COURT: Sure, sure. 25 MR. GALARDI: Is that cool? Thank you.

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1	THE COURT: Sure. Take a two-minute break. Two
2	minutes for lawyers.
3	(Recess)
4	THE COURT: Continue.
5	MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, what we'd like to do is
6	call Mr. Snellenbarger to the stand.
7	THE COURT: Sure. Mr. Snellenbarger?
8	MR. SNELLENBARGER: It's the only place I see.
9	THE COURT: Would you raise your right hand,
10	please? Do you solemnly swear that the motion you're about
11	to give is the truth?
12	MR. SNELLENBARGER: I do.
13	THE COURT: Please take a seat. State and spell
14	your name.
15	MR. SNELLENBARGER: Reid Snellenbarger.
16	MR. GALARDI: Why don't you spell your name? I
17	know we gave it to the court reporter
18	THE COURT: All right, if the court reporter has
19	it.
20	MR. GALARDI: She did, she got it beforehand,
21	thank you.
22	DIRECT EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. GALARDI:
24	Q Mr. Snellenbarger, would you please tell by whom you're
25	employed?

Page 59 1 Houlihan Lokey. 2 And how long have you been at Houlihan Lokey? 3 11 years. Α 4 And what is your position at Houlihan Lokey? 5 Managing Director. 6 Okay. And Mr. Snellenbarger, what's Houlihan's role O 7 with respect to the Gawker Media bankruptcy cases? 8 We're the Debtor's investment banker. 9 And just recently retained, correct? 10 Correct. 11 And when did Houlihan first enter into an engagement letter with Gawker Media and the other Debtors to be 12 13 retained? 14 I believe it was May 16th, 2016. 15 And what did that engagement letter, in general terms, 16 what did that engagement -- what is your understanding of 17 what that engagement entails? 18 We were engaged to market and sell the company, as well as explore financing options for the company, primarily. 19 20 Q Okay. And that was back on about May 16th, you recall? 21 Correct. 22 Okay. And do you have any understanding of why the company sought the services of Houlihan Lokey in particular? 23 24 For two things. One, it thought it might have to file 25 bankruptcy, given its current litigation situation, and two,

Page 60 was interested in exploring sale alternatives. 1 2 Okay. And does Houlihan Lokey have a specific group 3 within it that handles media? 4 Α Yes, we do. 5 And who is in charge of that group? 6 Mark Patrick Hoff. 7 Okay. And has Mr. Patrick Hoff -- let me just go back to this. Have you been directly involved in this 8 9 engagement? 10 I have. 11 And who else from Houlihan Lokey has been involved in 12 this case, engagement? 13 My partner, Mark Patrick Hoff, who co-heads the Media 14 Group at Houlihan Lokey, as well as seven other junior 15 professionals. 16 Okay, seven others? 17 Correct. Α 18 Okay. And so when you first got the engagement, what was the direction given to you by the company? 19 20 Given the dynamic with the litigation scenarios, the 21 company wanted to immediately explore sale and financing 22 options, DIP financially, potentially, as given the 23 liquidity scenarios that were presented to us, and for a sale, given the potential bankruptcy. It was a collective 24 25 view that a selecting a stalking horse, and getting to a

Page 61 1 stalking horse agreement was in the best interest of the 2 company to maximize value. Okay. And what did Houlihan do to come up with 3 Q potential bidders, with respect to the assets? 4 5 Well, initially when we were first retained on May 6 16th, we were told that the company potentially would have 7 to file on May 25th, merely nine days from our retention. 8 Given that tight timeframe, we, in consultation with the 9 company, decided it was best to have a targeted process, in 10 which we would reach out to the most, what we felt 11 interested parties, the parties that could move very quickly 12 in order to get to a stalking horse agreement. And that 13 included companies and interested parties that had had 14 previous discussions with the company as well. 15 So was your understand that the company prior to your 16 retention had had various conversations with companies. 17 They have, yes. Α 18 And do you know whether those were with respect to 19 sales of assets or financing? Both, I believe. 20 Okay. But there were companies, to the best of your 21 22 knowledge, that the company had had contacts with, regarding 23 sales? 24 Α Yes. 25 So did you contact those parties?

Page 62 1 We did 2 And did you also add names to that list? 3 Yes, we did. Okay. And so could you tell me, what exactly, over 4 5 let's say from May 16th to June 10th, when the company 6 filed, what actually activities did Houlihan take on? 7 We reached out to six third parties, as well as one interested party, and explored a stalking horse agreement 8 9 for a sale of the entire company. Signed NDAs, we opened up 10 a data room, we explored diligence with all parties. 11 Several of the interested parties hired bankruptcy counsel, 12 in which we explained the process, timing, benefits of being 13 a stalking horse, et cetera. Ultimately, we received a 14 terms sheet from Ziff, the ultimate stalking horse. We felt 15 that was kind of the highest and best offer we'd received at 16 the time, and we immediately began to push forward with an 17 asset purchase agreement with them. 18 Okay, so let's cover a few of the points. You said six parties and one interested party. 19 20 Yeah, correct. 21 Without disclosing what the nature of the interest, 22 what did you mean by an interested party? 23 A party that already had an interest in the company. 24 So by economic interest in the company? 25 Α Correct.

Pg 63 of 126 Page 63 Okay. Now, with respect to the six other parties, what did you do to identify those six parties to say, "These were the most likely candidates."? A combination of these parties' previous interest and discussions with the company, as well as Houlihan relationships, and our view that given the timeframe, and interest, and best fit, candidly. Okay. Now, had all those six parties already had contact with the company, or did you bring some additional parties? We brought some additional parties as well. And how involved was Mr. Patrick Hoff in all of this process? Very involved. Okay. Now, you said you moved and signed NDAs. Did you get six NDAs, do you get five NDAs, or do you have more NDAs, do you recall? I recall at least three NDAs were signed, I believe. And the remaining conversations were at a high level, to determine their interest. Okay. And what did you do with respect to discussions regarding structuring of transactions, and facilitating -given the timeframe, I think you said that you thought the

company might have to file as early as May 25th. What did

you do to facilitate interested parties' ability to get to a

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- 1 stalking horse agreement and term sheet.
- 2 A We opened up a data room that was filled with the
- 3 company's financial records, metrics, et cetera, that
- 4 summarized the business in its entirety, and also by brands.
- 5 We had numerous diligence calls, both with the principals of
- 6 the company, and also legal diligence, to discuss a variety
- of different issues, in order to get to an agreement.
- 8 Q Okay. Now, with respect to the data room, was there
- 9 already a partial data room when Houlihan got on board?
- 10 A There was, and we had modified it, and effectively
- 11 cleaned it up for the benefit of this process.
- 12 Q Okay, and when you say you modified it and cleaned it
- 13 up, you made it more for a sale process, is that what you
- 14 mean?
- 15 A Correct.
- 16 Q And so do you recall any of the documents, or things
- 17 you had to put into that data room and created?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q And what did you create, or what did you supplement the
- 20 data?
- 21 A Financial projects, historical financials, key metrics
- of the businesses, a variety of different legal agreements.
- 23 Q Okay. And now what about the structuring of the
- 24 transaction? You have three entities here. Were there
- 25 discussions with potential bidders, or thoughts about how to

Pg 65 of 126 Page 65 1 structure the transaction? 2 Yes. 3 And could you describe some of the interaction you had with bidders, or their counsel, and how you proceed in that 4 process, during this period from May 16th to June 10th? 5 6 We discussed a variety of different alternatives, 7 whether to acquire, and actually file three entities, acquire the assets, versus acquire the entities of sales, 8 9 assume liabilities. I think all were obviously concerned about the litigation liabilities. Wanted to be clear that 10 11 they wanted to acquire the assets, and not take on any of 12 the contingent liabilities. There was also some concern 13 about the Kinja entity, and how to address that during the 14 sale process, which we ultimately were able to resolve. 15 Okay. And do you recall how many parties that were 16 interested out of these six actually hired bankruptcy 17 counsel to discuss the potential for being a stalking horse bidder? 18 I believe three or four of them. 19 20 Okay. And were there parties that said they just 21 weren't interested in being a stalking horse, but they may 22 see us at the auction? 23 Α Yes. Do you recall how many of the parties were in that 24

category?

Page 66 1 At least four of the six. 2 Okay. Now, there came a time, did you get term sheets 3 of letters of interest from -- how many people did you get letters of interest or term sheet from with respect to the 4 5 sales? 6 Written, two. 7 Written, two. And by your purchase "written", were there other oral suggestions of price? 8 9 Α Yes. 10 Okay. And how many oral suggestions of what prices 11 they may be? 12 One other. 13 Okay. Now let's break that down. You got two written term sheets. I assume you got one from Ziff Davis? 14 15 Correct. 16 And Ziff Davis is the -- so you got the one from Ziff 17 Davis, right? 18 Α Correct. And with respect to Ziff Davis, that's the one that 19 20 ultimately became an asset purchase agreement, correct? 21 Α That's correct. 22 Okay. Now in the same time, were you still pursuing 23 term sheets? From the process, from May 25th to June 10th, you were also still seeking term sheets, correct? 24 25 Absolutely. Α

Pg 67 of 126 Page 67 1 And did you seek term sheets on higher or better bids, 2 even after you received the Ziff Davis term sheet? 3 Α Yes. And could you describe at least what you did, even 4 after receiving the Ziff Davis term sheet? 5 6 We continued to have discussions with these other 7 parties about trying to push them to the level at which Ziff 8 was, and still trying to convey the benefits of being a 9 stalking horse. 10 Okay. Now, obviously you couldn't tell those bidders 11 the purchase price, given the confidentiality of Ziff Davis, 12 so what exactly did you do with respect to the other parties 13 to try to get them to still bid? 14 Well, one, we kept trying to convey the benefits, just 15 being a stalking horse, being a lead, et cetera. 16 obviously asked for valuation guidance, and we gave them the 17 general range at which we thought it was appropriate to come in at. 18 And with respect to parties in general, what was the 19 20 valuation guidance that at least Houlihan was trying to get 21 people at, to be a stalking horse? 22 In the \$90 million to \$100 million range. 23 Now, you did receive another term sheet, you said? 24 Α Correct.

Now, and I did want to stay away from confidentiality.

Page 68 1 But did that term sheet contemplate a stalking horse bid? 2 Yes. 3 Did that term sheet contemplate bid protections? 4 Yes. Α 5 Okay. Did that term sheet have a higher or lower value 6 than what you obviously got from Ziff Davis? 7 Α Lower. Would you describe it as significantly lower, or just 8 9 marginally lower? 10 Materially enough that we felt the Ziff was superior. 11 Okay. And did you still pursue that, despite pursuing 0 12 Ziff Davis? We did. 13 Α 14 Okay. Now, you also mentioned an oral offer, correct? 15 Was there ever a number placed on that oral? 16 Α Yes. 17 And was that substantially, or materially, or however 18 you choose you describe it, higher or lower than Ziff Davis? It was lower in material enough a way that we felt the 19 20 Ziff was superior. And would that have required bid protections and 21 22 expense reimbursement? 23 Α Yes. 24 And with respect to the three offers, and I don't want 25 to use the term too strongly, as formal offers, were the

Page 69 1 breakup fee and bid protection provisions in the same 2 ballpark? 3 Α Yes. 4 Now, was Ziff Davis the only one that had the 5 liquidated damages losses? 6 I believe so. 7 Now, did it ultimately come time where Houlihan made a recommendation to the board to pursue the Ziff Davis deal? 8 9 Yes. 10 Okay. And in making that recommendation, did Houlihan 11 consider the liquidated damages clause? 12 We did. 13 And as you sit here today, would you still recommend it, even though there is still that liquidated damage 14 15 clause, and even though there is the breakup fee and the 16 expense for reimbursement provisions? 17 We would. Α 18 And why? We believe the Ziff Davis, for an overall value for the 19 20 company, was superior to the other alternatives. And the scenarios in which the liquidated damages would be triggered 21 22 are very remote, in our view. And therefore given that 23 dynamic, and given the also, then commercial breakup fee and 24 expenses, we felt that that was the -- and candidly, in our 25 view, given the interest we received, we feel we will have a

Page 70 1 healthy overbid process once we get started, hopefully 2 tomorrow. We felt that it was in the best interest of the company to ride that highest value for a baseline, and given 3 the remoteness of the triggers of the liquidated damages, it 4 5 was in everyone's best interest to move forward with that. 6 Okay, and let me ask you, to the best of your 7 knowledge, does the Ziff Davis document asset purchase 8 agreement have a due diligence out? 9 No. 10 To the best of your knowledge, it does not? 11 Correct. Α 12 And to the best of your knowledge, does it have a 13 financing condition? 14 It does not have a financing condition? 15 Okay, and how significant was that in your evaluation 16 of the Ziff Davis --17 Α Extreme --18 Let me finish. I know we know each other, so let me --I'll finish my question, then the record, and she will go 19 20 completely crazy. How important were those two provisions 21 in Houlihan's assessment of this, the Ziff Davis proposal? 22 Extremely. Α 23 And with respect to the other proposals, were there concerns about financing, closing, or due diligence? 24 25 Α Yes.

- Q Could you explain a little bit.
- 2 A The other term sheet we received was contingent still
- on diligence, on a variety of different factors. Verbal was
- 4 as well, therefore a real alternative was either we file
- 5 bankruptcy without a stalking horse at the time, in our
- 6 view, or we had a full, no diligence, no financing, full-
- 7 committed deal at \$90 million. And based on that, we felt
- 8 it was -- our strong recommendation was to move forward with
- 9 Ziff.

- 10 Q And what was your recommendation as to filing with or
- 11 without a stalking horse bid?
- 12 A We felt it was very important to file with a stalking
- 13 horse. One, we thought that given the high-profiled-ness of
- 14 this case, and the situation, we wanted to be clear to the
- 15 market and to everyone that business was going to continue,
- 16 and that it was going to, at the very least, to a strategic
- 17 and safe hands, and we can go on. And we thought that was
- 18 important for the inherent value of the business. And given
- 19 what we thought was interest in the asset that we could
- 20 provide a very good baseline value that people that people
- 21 could compete against.
- 22 Q Okay, and as you know, the company filed on June 10th.
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q And do you recall when the asset purchase agreement
- 25 with Ziff Davis was actually complete, finalized, and

Pg 72 of 126 Page 72 1 signed? 2 I believe the day before. 3 And up the signing of that document, what did Houlihan do with any other interested bidders? 4 5 We continued to have discussions with them, answer questions, provide diligence, et cetera. We wanted to make 6 7 sure -- even up until the very end, to make sure -- or to try to have backup alternatives just in case the Ziff 8 9 agreement didn't go through. 10 Okay, and at any time other than those six bidder --11 was there a reason that you only chose the six bidders, 12 other than they were the strategic target? Was there other 13 concerns? 14 Really, it was based on time perspective. We had very limited time, and we felt that given that, we needed to 15 16 focus on what we thought were the most logical, most likely 17 candidates to be the stalking horse, and that's why we centered it around those names. 18 Okay. Now once the company filed, what has Houlihan 19 20 done with respect to preparing -- should the Court approve 21 the stalking horse bid procedures, and the order that we've 22 sought to have this Court approve, what has Houlihan done with respect to activity, with respect to the sale process? 23 24 We have developed a non-confidential teaser that will 25 be sent to prospective parties. We finalized a

Page 73 confidentiality agreement with counsel. We have prepared many offering memorandum, as well as added to the data room that will be made available to buyers, and prepared a more comprehensive buyers list. Okay, so let's talk about that buyers list. When you say a more comprehensive buyers list, how many names, to the best of your knowledge, are now on the buyers list? Approximately 40. 40? Okay. And where did you get those names? Through a combination of Houlihan and our relationships, general understanding of the market, and discussions with the company and other advisors. And I understand you're prepared to go out to them tomorrow -- I may say tonight, but tomorrow, correct? That's correct. Okay. And since the filed, that it announced it was up for sale, have you been contacted by potential bidders? We have. We've received several inbound calls, probably in the neighborhood of at least 10 to 15 parties have reached out. And what have you explained to those parties? That we were under a no-shop provision currently with Ziff, that we can't engage with them. But once the bidding procedures order is entered, and the no-shop is lifted, we could have further discussions about process, timing,

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16-11700-smb Doc 84 Filed 07/11/16 Entered 07/12/16 12:05:42 Main Document Pg 74 of 126 Page 74 1 diligence, et cetera. 2 And did any of those parties provide a concrete offer well in excess of the \$90 million? 3 4 They did not. Α 5 Now, may I take one minute, Your Honor? 6 THE COURT: Yes. 7 I guess I'll just sort of tie up one other issue. we've gone through the no-financing condition, we've gone 8 9 through the no due diligence condition. Are there other 10 conditions that you've found -- and again, not a test of 11 memory, but are there other conditions that you've found significant about the Ziff Davis deal, or about Ziff Davis 12 13 that makes this the transactions you believe that should 14 serve as the stalking horse. 15 Only that they are a strategic party that I think the 16 company would fit well with, I think that was our collective 17 view. They have the financial wherewithal to do the 18 transaction. Aside from the financing and no contingency, I 19 think those are the critical components. 20 MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, I just wanted to note 21 for the record, since I know there's the ongoing litigation 22 about Mr. Denton, I'm not going to go into the process and the roles that he's played in all of this, to obviously stay 23

away from all of those topics, with that. Your Honor, I'd

be happy to pass the witness at this point, or --

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1	THE COURT: Is there anyone else who wants to
2	question the witness?
3	MR. RUSSELL: Very briefly, Your Honor, William
4	Russell, Simpson, Thacher, and Bartlett, proposed counsel
5	for the committee.
6	THE COURT: Go ahead.
7	CROSS-EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. RUSSELL:
9	Q Good afternoon.
10	A Good afternoon.
11	Q Did you know, did Ziff Davis have any communications
12	with Gawker Media about a potential transaction before
13	Houlihan was retained?
14	A I'm not aware. They may have, I'm just not aware of
15	it.
16	Q You don't know one way or another.
17	A Right, correct.
18	MR. RUSSELL: That's all I have, Your Honor, thank
19	you.
20	THE COURT: Okay, thank you. Does anyone else
21	want to question the witness? Mr. Zipes, I see you rising.
22	Gze Your Honor, Greg Zipes with the U.S. Trustee's
23	office, I just had a few questions regarding the process.
24	CROSS-EXAMINATION
25	BY MR. ZIPES:

Page 76 1 Good afternoon. 2 Good afternoon. 3 As you know, the stalking horse is subject to higher and better offers, right? 4 5 Yes. 6 And if a higher or better offer comes in that doesn't, 7 for example, include Mr. Denton, that will still be passed 8 on to the board, correct? 9 Absolutely. 10 And just very briefly, state your contact with the 11 board? How is it communicated to the board? And you've 12 mentioned three entities here. Could you identify the three 13 entities that are subject to the sale? And let me just --14 Kinja KFT, Gawker Media LLC, and Gawker Media Group Inc., 15 are those the three entities? 16 Yes. 17 And again, my question was, what is the process for communicating offers to the board? 18 19 We have a board call and/or meeting in which we will 20 convey the material components of such bids. And who sits on the board? Who would be considering 21 Q 22 the higher or better offer? The board members. 23 And Mr. Denton is a member of the board? 24 25 I believe so.

Page 77 1 Okay. And to your knowledge, is he one of the people 2 who would be considering the higher and better offers? 3 I believe so. Α 4 Are you aware of any procedures in place to recuse him, 5 as appropriate, from any considerations by the board? 6 I'm not. I'd defer to counsel on that. 7 You'd defer to counsel on that? Okay. Thank you, Your 8 Honor, that's all I have? 9 THE COURT: Anyone else want to question the 10 witness? I have a couple of questions. You mentioned three 11 times, I think, that this was a very limited timeframe that 12 you had to work with. In your professional judgment, do you 13 think you could have gotten a higher and better offer if you 14 had more time? 15 MR. SNELLENBARGER: Well, I certainly hope we get 16 one during the overbid process. It's difficult to say. 17 Given what we were based with, we felt very good about --THE COURT: I understand that under the time 18 constraints -- but my question is, if you had more time. 19 20 Because all this occurred within about 10 days. 21 MR. SNELLENBARGER: Sure. 22 THE COURT: In your view, did the time schedule 23 hamper the ability to get a higher and better offer? 24 MR. SNELLENBARGER: I guess -- it's hard to say. 25 We don't know. I mean, we will know through this overbid

Page 78 1 process whether it did or not, I would think. Look, I would 2 like to at least have a larger process, prepetition, we were 3 limited, and given the facts, we thought we felt very good about what we did. 4 5 THE COURT: Did your Houlihan Lokey did any 6 formal, or seat-of-the-pants valuation of the assets that 7 were being sold? 8 MR. SNELLENBARGER: No. 9 THE COURT: You mentioned that you reached out to 10 other parties, in addition to the six that the Debtor had 11 apparently been having a dialogue with, I think dialogue was 12 the phrase in your declaration. Is that correct? 13 MR. SNELLENBARGER: Well, there were a total of seven parties that were contacted during the prepetition 14 15 process. 16 THE COURT: Where'd you get the names from, 17 though? MR. SNELLENBARGER: From the company, and 18 Houlihan's own relationships. 19 20 THE COURT: But your affidavit says that the 21 parties that you contacted were the ones that had been in a 22 prior dialogue with the Debtors. Are you saying there are 23 other parties that you contacted? 24 MR. SNELLENBARGER: The Ziff, I think, may be the 25 one where we weren't aware whether they were in prior

Page 79 1 dialogue or not. So the Debtors had been -- given the 2 relationships with these companies, they might have dialogue 3 for a number of different reasons, not just sale-related. 4 So I think they probably were in dialogue. Whether that 5 constituted sale decisions or not, it's not clear. 6 THE COURT: You also testified, I think your 7 phrase was there would be a healthy overbid process. Does 8 that mean you think the assets are worth more than \$90 9 million? MR. SNELLENBARGER: I would hope so, I believe so. 10 11 THE COURT: Thank you. You can step down. 12 MR. GALARDI: Can I redirect, just two quick 13 questions? Thank you, Your Honor. 14 RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. GALARDI: 16 Mr. Snellenbarger, you testified about the period from 17 May 16th to June 10th. Do you believe the process from 18 today to August 15th will give you an ample time to see 19 whether there are overbids? 20 We do. 21 And when you were negotiating the stalking horse bid, 22 did you believe that there would be a post-bankruptcy 23 process in which you could solicit higher and better bids? We did. 24 Α 25 And do you believe any of the provisions in the asset

purchase agreement with Ziff Davis was going to preclude you from getting higher or otherwise better bids?

A No, we don't.

MR. GALARDI: No further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. You can step down, thank you.

Anyone else want to be heard on the bid procedures?

MR. QUSBA: Afternoon, Your Honor. Sandy Qusba, Simpson, Thacher, and Bartlett, proposed counsel for the creditors' committee. Your Honor, certainly as identified, the exact issues that we've been discussing, negotiating, scrapping about with the Debtors and the stalking horse bidder for the last two weeks. But before getting into it, and kind of giving you what our themes and principles were when we were approaching the stalking horse bid, I do want to address some of the points you made or questions you asked with respect to business judgment, or whether this should be a heightened scrutiny test.

With respect to the entry of the stalking horse asset purchase agreement, we're not really taking a position on that, because we've had an opportunity now to look at it, and see the conditionality of it, or the lack thereof, with no financing and diligence outs, and general market terms on conditions. We've looked at the representations and warranties that have to be brought down, and the covenants that have to be adhered to between now and closing. So

we're not really taking a position on what tests should be applied with respect to the Debtor's initial entry into the stalking horse arrangement.

What we are definitely reserving, and very focused on is the evaluation of any overbids that come in, and the determination as to whether something is a higher or better offer. And our consultation rights are much more meaningful in this particular context because of the insider involvement, et cetera, in this case. And accordingly, we certainly reserve the right, if there's a dispute, and there very well may not be, with respect to the evaluation of a competing bid, to come back and say, "Your Honor, the Debtor thinks this, the committee thinks that." And we'll certainly get into the process, at that point, of how the Debtors made their determination on an evaluation, and how it differs from, or why it should be looked at with a little bit more scrutiny in any particular case.

In addition, Your Honor, we were very focused in on letting the buyer universe, the bidders know that in fact, whatever relationship that Ziff Davis, the consulting agreement has with Mr. Denton is meaningless, from a competing bidders' perspective. And so while it was helpful that it was in the motion, we thought it was important that it would be in the bid procedures themselves, because that's what people generally read, particularly competing bidders,

or people who are contemplating submitting bids. The liquidated damages provision was certainly something we focused quite a bit on, but let me get to that in a moment.

Our principal objectives, Your Honor, when we got to the bid procedures, was to confirm and make sure that the process was designed to encourage participation, because as Your Honor questioned the pre-bankruptcy marketing process, as did we. We were very concerned, when we looked at the application of Houlihan Lokey, and their engagement letter was dated May 15th or 16th, and the bankruptcy filing, and the execution of the stalking horse purchase agreement was June 10th. That's not even 30 days. We were very concerned. We had a lot of dialogue with Houlihan and the company with respect to what exactly their marketing process was, and it was, Your Honor, absolutely consistent with the testimony we just heard as well.

Nevertheless, we were very focused on increasing the time period allowed for the marketing process, from what the stalking horse came into court with. And accordingly -- and let me back up for a second, Your Honor. One thing that did mitigate some of our concerns was the fact that this a very high-profile case, okay? In the sense that it gets a lot of media publicity and attention. There's no question about it, that people know we're open for business, as far as a sale is concerned. This is not a widget manufacturer

in the middle of Nebraska, where nobody knows that it's even up for sale. People absolutely know. So then the question becomes, have we afforded potential bidders enough of an opportunity to conduct diligence? And based on discussions with Deloitte, based on discussions with Houlihan, based on some of the testimony you heard, we thought the marketing process, as much as we could extend it out, would be sufficient to in fact, entice people to participate in the transaction, do their diligence, get it done in a meaningful way, and then provide a bid.

So we focused quite a bit on the bid deadline, and in fact got it extended to the dates that Mr. Galardi has already discussed in his remarks. Next, Your Honor, we wanted to make sure that the process wouldn't create unjustifiable administrative claims. And so that's where the liquated damages certainly comes up, as does the expense reimbursement and the breakup fee.

On the breakup fee, Your Honor, we did negotiate and attempted to, and were somewhat successful in limiting as to when the breakup fee would be triggered. In essence, it's several different opportunities or events that would trigger the breakup fee. One is a breach of the Debtor's no-shop requirements. And remember, Your Honor, the Debtor has been living under a no-shop provision from the day they executed the asset purchase agreement with Ziff Davis,

1 basically the day before bankruptcy filing, until Your Honor 2 approves the bid procedures if Your Honor is so included. 3 THE COURT: Do you realize, though, that under the 4 no-shop provision, as I read it, which means the Debtor 5 can't solicit or discuss a competing transaction, right? A 6 competing transaction includes a plan. So if the Debtor 7 calls you up and says, "Let's talk about a plan," having 8 nothing to do with the sale, by the way, assuming it's been 9 consummated, they can walk. They earn a breakup fee, and as 10 I read the liquidated damages provision, they also earn a 11 liquidated damages claim. 12 MR. QUSBA: So Your Honor, first the no-shop 13 expires, essentially today, assuming Your Honor enters the 14 bid procedures order. 15 THE COURT: Only for people who sign NDAs, as I 16 read it. It continues until the auction, except to the 17 extent that the bidding procedures provide otherwise. 18 MR. QUSBA: Right. THE COURT: And the bidding procedure, it's really 19 20 coursing on potential bidders and the ability to get 21 information, but it still binds you, as I see it, up until 22 the auction. You can't even discus a plan with the Debtor. 23 MR. QUSBA: A Chapter 11 plan. 24 THE COURT: Yeah. 25 MR. QUSBA: Your Honor, given the circumstances

Page 85 1 that we're in, given the timeline we're talking about --2 THE COURT: Why is that provision there? Why is 3 that -- why should that be the liquidated damages? MR. QUSBA: Your Honor, so I'm not, first of all, 4 5 going to defend --6 THE COURT: You're not the advocate. 7 MR. QUSBA: I am not the advocate of the 8 liquidated damages provision. I have spent the better --9 THE COURT: But you're standing here, so I'm 10 asking. 11 MR. QUSBA: Absolutely, Your Honor. And I've 12 spent the better part of two weeks together with my partner 13 and colleagues trying to get rid of this liquidated damages 14 provision. What we were able to ultimately do, right--15 THE COURT: By the way, you've got to pay the 16 liquidated damages within five days. 17 MR. QUSBA: I understand. I don't have to pay, 18 but the estate does, but I appreciate that. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MR. QUSBA: But what we were able to do was severely limit was triggers the liquidated damages 21 22 provision. And in fact, we got it to the point where we're aligned with the bidder, with the stalking horse bidder, as 23 to when those liquidated damages would be triggered. I'll 24 25 give you an example. There are basically, I think three

circumstances under which, at this point, the liquidated damages are triggered. Believe me, there were a whole host of provisions that triggered it before we got here, a whole host, including the appointment of a trustee, an examiner with enlarged powers. It went on and on and on, and we're down to absolutely three issues, or three events. One is the dismissal of the case, pre-closings.

THE COURT: No, merely the making the motion to dismiss without commercially-reasonable opposition. Even if it's not granted. Even if the motion's not granted.

MR. QUSBA: I agree, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And then they get the breakup fee if the motion is granted, also.

MR. QUSBA: If the motion is granted. The chances of them making a motion to dismiss this case, or not vigorously defending against the motion if somebody else made it, I put at a very, very, very low probability.

THE COURT: I'm not sure what a commerciallyreasonable opposition is, but --

MR. QUSBA: But by the way, we reserved rights with respect to fighting about whether a trigger event has occurred in the bid procedures themselves. So there's no question, if it's gray, you can bet the committee's going to be here, and probably shoulder-to-shoulder with the Debtors with respect to that argument. Now, it's not like I relish

having arguments in the future, but this is what we were working with, right? We were working with a no-financing, no diligence asset purchase agreement at \$90 million, plus the assumption of basically working capital and other liabilities, right? Against these liquidated damages provisions, expense reimbursements, and breakup fee provisions, and if we could limit their effectiveness, or limit their triggers as much as we could, to the point where we felt comfortable, this isn't going to happen, realistically, and still keep our stalking horse. That's what we valued as a committee, okay?

And so the dismissal, the motion, the filing of the motion, or the dismissal itself? The dismissal itself I think triggers the breakup fee, if an order is entered, dismissing the case. And if they file a motion, or don't use commercially-reasonable efforts to defend against one, that would trigger the liquidated damages, right? I, just, having had conversations, I feel pretty comfortable that that's just not in cards between now and what the proposed sale date is.

Next, when and if Ziff is finally approved as the, or selected as the winning bidder, then if the Debtors don't proceed to close it, that could trigger the liquidated damages. But that's exactly the circumstance, we're aligned with the company, where Ziff and the creditors' committee is

aligned. Once somebody is selected, if it's Ziff, so be it, as the winning bidder, right, we want them to proceed to closing. We want the cash to come into this estate. And again, from our perspective, we were aligned with Ziff in making sure that the Debtors did perform, and the Debtors are telling us it's not an issue. We are, of course, this is our proposal, these are our bid procedures, this is our stalking horse, and if they are the winning bidder, we are absolutely committed to go ahead and continue to close on the transaction.

remote. Not only has Ziff been selected as the winning bidder, but now a sale order has been entered. And if they don't proceed to closing after the entry of the sale order, again, with Ziff being the winning bidder, then that triggers the liquidated damages. Again, we will be completely aligned with getting this Debtor to close on the transaction once the sale order has been entered. There's some finality to it, there's some definition to it. People know exactly what they have to do, and they're going to do it.

THE COURT: But you left out that if the Debtor discusses a competing transaction during this process, that also triggers the liquidated damages, right?

MR. QUSBA: If they violate the bid procedures --

Page 89 1 THE COURT: That last sentence of 5.9(b). 2 MR. QUSBA: Hold on a second, Your Honor, let me 3 get to -- I'm sorry, Your Honor, you are where, exactly? THE COURT: 5.9(b). 4 5 MAN: Can we have a page number, Your Honor? 6 THE COURT: Well, in the original, I guess in the 7 original contract it's Page 51. I'll read it. It says 8 sellers will not pursue or agree to any competing 9 transaction, other than as expressly permitted by and in 10 accordance with the bidding procedures. So I come back to 11 the question, if you want to discuss a plan with the Debtor, 12 that's a competing transaction, that violates that 13 provision, which triggers the liquidated damages provision, 14 and it also entitles them to a breakup fee. And the 15 Debtor's under a statutory duty to file a plan as soon as 16 practicable. 17 MR. QUSBA: Right, but it's also made --18 THE COURT: So it's interfering with the Debtor's 19 statutory duties under 1106(8)(5), I think. 20 MR. QUSBA: Well, I'll let the Debtors certainly 21 respond to that. 22 THE COURT: Doesn't the committee have a duty to 23 negotiate? 24 MR. QUSBA: Yeah, and obviously we have been. 25 THE COURT: You have?

Page 90 1 MR. QUSBA: What's that? 2 THE COURT: You have negotiated a plan? 3 MR. QUSBA: Negotiated a plan? I'm sorry, I thought you said negotiated these provisions. I apologize. 4 5 No, we haven't negotiated a plan. 6 THE COURT: Sure, that's a violation of the 7 agreement. 8 MR. QUSBA: Don't enter the bid procedures order, 9 Your Honor, it's not liquidated damages yet. No, we have 10 not negotiated a plan. But the Debtors have obviously come 11 into this Chapter 11 proceeding having made a business 12 judgment that the liquidation of the company, as opposed to 13 a reorganization -- a liquidation through the sale of the 14 company, as a going concern, is, in their business judgment, 15 the best way to proceed. Right now, as far as the 16 creditors' committee is concerned, give the potential 17 preservation of jobs, given the preservation of trade credit 18 and the like, and bringing cash proceeds into the estate, 19 we're of a like mind. We're of a like mind. We have no 20 reason to suggest that there should be a reorganization as 21 opposed to a 363 auction process, the way these guys have 22 teed it up, these guys meaning the Debtors, I apologize. 23 So from our perspective, yes, they have an 24 obligation to propose a Chapter 11 plan, right? But they 25 also, they have some, obviously, a fair amount of leeway

within the Bankruptcy Code itself with respect to what's in the best interest of this estate. They made a judgment, that an auction and a 363 is in the best interest of the estate. Right now, we're not challenging that. We're not challenging that. They also were able to secure DIP financing from a third-party source that didn't tie the Debtor's hands with respect to a bunch of milestones in the APA, et cetera, or when that has to close in order to circumvent, or create further friction, with respect to enticing participants to come in and bid on these assets. So from that perspective, again, there are benefits to this stocking horse arrangement.

So Your Honor, again, we come back to -- we were not happy with the liquidated damages provision, absolutely not. Would we rather see it go away? Absolutely. But we made a judgment as to when we'd lose the stalking horse itself, and that we didn't want to do, right? That we valued. And so we ended up continuing to whittle away, whittle away, as far as we could take it, with respect to the stalking horse, and getting the liquidated damages to circumstances we just didn't think would happen. It would be nice in the winter, from our perspective. And by the way, Your Honor, one other thing that should be noticed. The liquidated damages are not included in the bid procedures in the sense they're not included as a hurdle for

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THE COURT: (Indiscernible)

I mean, that would be off the charts. MR. QUSBA: So the initial bid has to clear the breakup fee and the expense reimbursement, but we were absolutely cognizant that it could not chill other bidders. And we're pretty comfortable, given the circumstances that it's triggered, it has nothing to do with other bidders, and enticing people to come back into the process. All right, Your Honor, you've heard testimony about -- I can't remember the exact numbers, 10 to 15 inbound calls to Houlihan Lokey. The committee has also received inbound calls from potential bidders. And we've created a dialogue, and started a dialogue with an inbound bidder ourselves. We've also, the Debtors and their professionals have also shared the buyers list, the teaser, and they will be sharing the confidential information memorandum as well, and taking our input with respect to that.

So we're very focused on making sure that the process is fair, it's level, it entices people to come in.

We were very focused, obviously, on not creating administrative expenses, if this thing goes completely in the wrong direction. And accordingly, we tried to limit the liquidated damages provision. And Your Honor, one of the other fundamental principles we had was making sure -- and

Mr. Galardi talked about it and discussed it while he was standing here at the podium, and that was with respect that making sure that causes of action that could inure to the benefit of unsecured creditors weren't being sold for really no consideration to the stalking horse bidder or quite frankly, anyone else. And accordingly, we spent a lot of time on excluded assets, and basically causes of action.

And particularly, Your Honor, per the Debtor's own public filing, there have been some quote-unquote "intercompany loans" made on the eve of bankruptcy to insiders, to Mr. Denton. That has obviously raised flags for us. We are very focused on, and will continue to do a substantial amount of diligence with respect to transactions that occurred (indiscernible) year, two years before the bankruptcy filing itself. We are very focused on intercompany transactions. And all those claims, cases of action, et cetera, are ring left behind, and not being taken by Ziff Davis, and presumably anybody who overbids them, unless they obviously pay very handsomely for them, and we're satisfied with the payment that we receive. So in short, Your Honor, we were very focused with respect to that, on maintaining those causes of action with the estate. And the DIP order also dovetails into that with respect to standing, et cetera, and because we do view that, in addition to the asset sale process, as a way to augment the

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size of this estate, as a potential way to augment the size of this estate.

Lastly, Your Honor, we're also very focused on making sure this sale closes, whether it's with Ziff Davis, or a higher and better bidder. And we're focused, and we're having dialogue with Ziff right now, through counsel, and we will have it with anybody who participates in the auction. And that is, to make sure that any defamatory, tortious content that's currently on the web pages today is taken down, in connection with the sale, so their objections aren't filed through the sale, et cetera. And the stalking horse has been amenable to having that discussion. We expect other parties to as well. But again, we're very focused on having a sale conclude, and conclude in a manner that maximizes value to the estate.

And if we can get rid of objections on the way there, we're going to try, and that's one of the things we're certainly focused on, is trying to make sure that any buyer takes down allegedly defamatory statements or content, and doesn't inherit a lawsuit the day after they close. I think that's in everyone's interest. Your Honor, I'm happy to answer any questions you may have, additional questions about any particular provisions in the bid procedures, the amendment to the asset purchase agreement, sale order, any of the four documents Mr. Galardi --

Page 95 1 Well, I do have a question. THE COURT: 2 MR. QUSBA: Sure. You're not the author of this one --3 THE COURT: 4 MR. QUSBA: I'm happy to answer it anyway. 5 THE COURT: Since you've invited the question, 6 (indiscernible). 7 MR. QUSBA: Sure. 8 This is the application --THE COURT: 9 I'm sorry, Your Honor. MR. QUSBA: THE COURT: This is the application, Paragraph 11. 10 11 The last sentence says, pursuant to the stalking horse APA, the stalking horse bidder will be entitled to receive credit 12 13 for the full amount that the stalking horse bid protections 14 at the each round of the auction. How does that work? 15 MR. QUSBA: So again, I think what they're asking 16 for is basically credit bidding, in essence, their breakup 17 fee and expense reimbursement. 18 THE COURT: But how could they credit bid if they don't get it, if they're the winning bidder? They don't 19 20 earn the breakup fee until somebody else wins the auction. 21 MR. QUSBA: I agree with that, I agree with that. 22 But if somebody overbids them on that, right? If somebody's 23 competing with them, they're going to have to cover the 24 breakup fee and expense reimbursement, agreed? I mean, that's just part of the bid procedures. 25

THE COURT: I don't know. They could make a higher and better offer that may not cover the breakup fee in this particular case. It's a cash deal, so it doesn't matter. But the point is, people who are bidding should be bidding apples to apples, and then the Debtor and the committee just take into consideration which is the higher and better offer in light of the breakup fee, that's all.

MR. GALARDI: I don't know how you credit bid a fee you don't owe. And Your Honor, I've done this, so here's the example, and Your Honor's question's a good one. But whenever I do an auction with a breakup fee is, you look at what the net value of the estate is.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GALARDI: Where this comes into play is on the fourth bid. It always happens this way, right? So you have a bid, you get a million dollars, so then the overbid has to cover that breakup fee. So the second --

THE COURT: Well, as a practical matter, of course.

MR. GALARDI: As a practical matter. So all that, whether you call it a credit bid, or whether they get credit for it, and I think the phrase may get misstated, it's simply to say the Debtors will view every bid in the successive bid process, what will be the net yield to the estate? What ends up happening is, if you have an increment

Page 97 1 of \$1 million, and you have an initial bid, an overbid, Ziff 2 Davis comes back, that means the fourth bid's going to have 3 to be very high, because it's not just the million. THE COURT: But that's a decision you make. So if 4 5 the fourth bid is only \$1 million, and the breakup fee is \$4 6 million, you just say, "That's not a higher and better bid," 7 that's all. 8 MR. GALARDI: And that is the paragraph, that's 9 the point of that paragraph. 10 THE COURT: But in other words, they're not 11 getting a credit, it just comes into the consideration for 12 it. 13 MR. GALARDI: Well, I've been in situations where 14 we didn't have that language, and then the bidders will 15 complain, "No, you got to look at the number," which doesn't 16 make any sense to me. 17 THE COURT: But I've seen auctions where the 18 highest number isn't the highest and best bid --19 MR. GALARDI: Correct, exactly. 20 THE COURT: Because you're getting notes, you got 21 to pay a breakup fee, or any other reason. But that's just 22 part of the (indiscernible) and what goes through your head 23 when you decide what's higher and better. MR. GALARDI: And most bidders have asked us to 24 25 articulate it, and I think with respect to Ziff Davis and

Page 98 1 most bidders that I have dealt with, like to say it this way 2 so that it's absolutely clear that when we go to determine highest and otherwise best bid -- and let's assume an all-3 cash deal -- you are deducting that amount. So there's no 4 5 ambiguity. I usually start my auctions making that 6 absolutely clear on the auction, that when we consider it in 7 consolation with the committee, we're looking at the net 8 value to (indiscernible). 9 THE COURT: That makes sense. But when you say 10 credit bit, that triggers a certain, (indiscernible). 11 MR. GALARDI: (Indiscernible) secured creditors 12 putting their thing, that language will be modified. 13 THE COURT: Because they haven't earned that until you've selected somebody else. So you can't credit bid it. 14 15 MR. GALARDI: Correct. We should modify it. 16 Correct, I understand that. 17 THE COURT: I was just wondering the way it works. 18 MR. GALARDI: Yes, that's how it works. The words are unfortunately. 19 20 THE COURT: All right, I have the same question in 21 every case. 22 MR. GALARDI: Hopefully you get similar answers. 23 Maybe not the same answers. 24 MR. QUSBA: Your Honor, I think you had also made 25 some points about the super-priority claim status. From the

Page 99 1 committee's perspective, whether it's an admin claim or 2 super-priority, it's above us, clearly, and --THE COURT: Well, but you are subordinating your 3 claim (indiscernible). 4 5 MR. QUSBA: Oh, there's no question about it. But 6 we would, if it was just an admin claim or not. You mean 7 our professional piece? 8 THE COURT: (Indiscernible), yeah. 9 MR. QUSBA: I understand. We appreciate that. 10 THE COURT: And there may be trade vendors out 11 there who don't know it, but they're subordinating their 12 claims to that. 13 MR. QUSBA: We appreciate that. THE COURT: (indiscernible) provision, which has 14 15 never been noticed. 16 MR. QUSBA: We appreciate that. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MR. QUSBA: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Go ahead. 19 20 MR. ZIPES: Greg Zipes, with the U.S. Trustee's 21 office. I have a few comments that may or may not be 22 helpful to this process, but we've heard today about certain 23 provisions that -- protections that Ziff Davis has 24 requested, one of which is the no-shop, and the trigger for 25 that. And there's been some testimony today, just to avoid

any issues down the road, litigation issues, maybe a representation from Ziff Davis that nothing's happened to date. Assuming this Court approves the bid procedures today, nothing to date has triggered that provision.

There's been talk on the record that the Debtor has heard from other bidders, and has maybe discussed it with other bidders, and it's an invention, potentially, for unnecessary litigation. So I think that should be a consideration in the proving it.

And as for the dismissal, the provision that if the case is dismissed, the Debtor has fiduciary obligations, obviously. And I agree that this provision is unusual. I can't think of a scenario where it's in the Debtor's fiduciary obligations to support dismissal, but that could happen, down the line.

THE COURT: And I've seen a lot of cases where Debtors move to dismiss the case.

MR. ZIPES: And so Your Honor, I would just say if this provision is approved, then maybe an additional provision, a fiduciary out of the Debtor would also be approved for that, or that this part of the provision not be approved. I appreciate that the Debtors, even though there was no testimony on this, the Debtors apparently will ensure that Mr. Denton is appropriately recused in any discussions with the board. There was no testimony on this, the witness

Page 101 1 didn't know one way or the other, but I think the Debtors 2 would be willing to make that representation. And finally, Your Honor, my office would like to hear if there is a 3 bidder that's been turned down for whatever reason, we're 4 5 not necessarily going to second-guess that, we just want to 6 hear what happened in that regard, and we'll be in touch 7 with the Debtor regarding that as well. 8 THE COURT: Okay. I don't know if that's for the 9 courtroom. 10 MR. ZIPES: Excuse me. 11 THE COURT: I don't know if that issue is for the 12 courtroom to discus, why someone was turned down. 13 MR. ZIPES: We'd like to just know what the process was, and that's not something that (indiscernible). 14 15 THE COURT: The process in short, whatever it was. 16 MR. ZIPES: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Anybody else? You know, I guess you 18 can -- yes, sir? 19 MR. GALARDI: I had one more representation to put 20 on the course, I thought Mr. Torkin was getting up, and 21 would be in the line of fire. But two things, Your Honor. 22 One, you raised the statutory, fiduciary duty to negotiate a 23 plan. I don't think --24 THE COURT: To file a plan. 25 MR. GALARDI: To file a plan.

Page 102 1 THE COURT: As soon as practicable. 2 MR. GALARDI: And as soon as practicable within the timeframe. The Debtors have made a decision that what a 3 plan would look like is after the sale. As I had mentioned 4 5 to the committee counsel, that said, we're always willing to 6 consider, and since they're bound by a confidentiality 7 agreement and we are, we believe we can have such 8 negotiations. 9 THE COURT: (Indiscernible), and I don't even know 10 why that kind of a discussions triggers liquidated damages. 11 MR. GALARDI: It shouldn't. But again, the fact 12 of the matter is, I don't believe it does --13 THE COURT: So you and I agree on that, then? MR. GALARDI: We do agree on that one, Your Honor. 14 15 And now maybe Mr. Torkin will rise. 16 THE COURT: I'm not sure he's a party in interest 17 in the case. MR. GALARDI: I understand that. And with respect 18 to the one, again, subject to Your Honor approving bid 19 20 procedures, there's always the adequate assurance of future 21 performance with respect to a property. There is a --22 THE COURT: Two days it not enough. 23 MR. GALARDI: And we've agreed with the landlord. 24 What we've agreed to the landlord is -- look, in the 25 process, it's always my practice, and Houlihan has been

advised that any bidder who is going to make a bid, as soon as we know, be advised that they're going to have to prepare adequate protection and future performance materials, if they want this lease.

THE COURT: Yes, it's any executory contract.

MR. GALARDI: It is any executory contact, but the one that is the most critical is obviously the real estate lease. But second is what we advise -- and again, subject to Your Honor, is we will provide that information as soon as we get it. Obviously, when we go into the auction, we will have that information. Since the bid deadline is August 15th, we'll provide it on August 15th, subject to Your Honor's willingness to consider this.

With respect to the 5th Avenue lease, what we've said is we don't have any issue to their coming to a hearing on a sale, if we're trying to proceed to actually assume and assign that lease on that day, with them raising any objections at that time. What my has generally been is it's not something that necessarily has to be done, or we have an objection, that matter gets put over for a separate hearing. I think with those representations, counsel, to that landlord, is comfortable with the process, and we're just going to play it out. We hope that there is somebody, for the reasons Your Honor noted on the DIP, we would rather have somebody take this lease, not cash collateralize the

- LC, have it returned, give them 18 months' security, and have them be free and clear of this lease.
- 3 MR. HOFFMAN: Your Honor, Trevor Hoffman from 4 Haines and Boone, and I am here on --
- 5 THE COURT: (Indiscernible)

MR. HOFFMAN: That's right, yes. On behalf of the landlord on the 5th Avenue lease, and Mr. Galardi's representations are correct. Obviously, we are highly concerned that two days is not enough on adequate assurance, and my view is that if there is a bidder who seeks to have the lease assigned to them, what would probably make the most sense is that we arrive at the hearing and kick that particular issue to a future date, to allow us to talk to them, negotiate with them, and see if we can come to a resolution.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. The one other thing I'll say while I am here, is on this issue that you have raised as to the super-priority status for the breakup fee, et cetera. As a potential admin claimant, that certainly would be a major concern to my client.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else? As my questions indicated, I have problems with the -- not with the transactions, so much as some of the things that are attached to the transaction. I don't have a problem with a

stalking horse contract, even if the property might be worth a little more, I recognize the value of having someone on the hook, particularly one who doesn't require due diligence or financing. I don't have a problem with the breakup fee or the reimbursement. It's certainly reasonable. I don't have a problem with Ziff Davis, but I have two problems with this, two overriding transactions.

The first is that based upon the evidence, it doesn't appear to me that the asset was properly marketed, or sufficiently marketed. You've heard Mr. Snellenbarger try and defend the time constraints that were imposed upon him, but the impression I had from his testimony is if he had more time, he could have gotten a better deal. Houlihan Lokey was retained on May 16th. According to his declaration, he contacted a target group of is potential bidders who were already in a dialogue with the Debtors. In his testimony, he suggested that he contacted other people, but it's not clear.

Two of those six submitted term sheets the week of May 22nd, which is anywhere from about 8 to 10 days after Houlihan Lokey got into the process. Three others expressed interest. The testimony now, or the representations now are that there are 40 potentially interested parties that Houlihan Lokey targeted, and presumably could have been targeted if it had more time. 10 or 15 have reached out to

Houlihan Lokey expressing an interest, and the committee has represented that it received calls from interested parties.

So -- and maybe that can be resolved if there is sufficient amount of time for parties to now get in and do due diligence.

But the other problem I have, and it's been the subject of some testimony, is this liquidated damages provision. Mr. Galardi and I have combined our 46 years of experience, and we have concluded, or at least he's told me he's seen it once. I've never seen it, which suggests to me that it's an unusual provision, which in and of itself, I suppose doesn't condemn it, but it gives me pause. I note that the liquidated damages provision is triggered if somebody makes a motion to dismiss the case -- and this is a change from the original provision -- if somebody makes a motion to dismiss the case, and the Debtor doesn't oppose it in a commercially-reasonable fashion, even if the motion is denied, if somebody else opposes it -- following, by the way, in that circumstance, if the case is dismissed, Ziff Davis not only gets the liquidated damages, it also gets its breakup fee. I don't know why it gets both. Similarly, it gets its breakup fee and liquidated damages if the Debtor pursues or agrees to a competing transaction, which includes a plan with the creditors' committee.

Furthermore, as I pointed, all of the fees

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Page 107 1 included the liquidated damages gave a superiority. I don't 2 see any basis in the bankruptcy code for that. prejudicial to potential administrative creditors. This is 3 a new provision that's not been served on notice to anybody. 4 I've heard one landlord, of the 5th Avenue location, say 5 6 that it's a concern to it, and I don't know defaults are 7 properly cured, if there are administrative expenses that 8 have to be paid ahead of these defaults. 9 So I'm not going to approve these procedures with 10 that liquidated damages provision in it, nor would I approve 11 an agreement which included that the definition of a 12 competing transaction that included, for example, the 13 discussion of a plan that had nothing to do with the sale 14 itself. I think it's an overly-broad and draconian penalty 15 provision. It's highly unusual, and I would not approve an 16 agreement with that. For all of those reasons, I will deny 17 the motion to approve the bid procedures. MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, what I would ask for is 18 19 a 10-minute break, to come back? 20 THE COURT: Sure. 21 MR. GALARDI: Thank you. Oh, Mr. Torkin. 22 MR. TORKIN: Your Honor, can I be heard? 23 THE COURT: You can, but I'm not sure you're a 24 party in interest.

MR. TORKIN: A prepetition executory contract.

Page 108 1 THE COURT: So? I haven't approved it. 2 MR. TORKIN: A party -- pardon me? THE COURT: 3 So? MR. TORKIN: It's a valid, prepetition --4 5 THE COURT: It's not anything until it's approved 6 by the Court. But come on up. It's late. 7 MR. TORKIN: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate 8 Your Honor understanding that he liquidated damages 9 provision in this context is unusual. The facts of this 10 case are unusual, at least from a buyer's perspective, and a 11 strategic buyer's perspective. We were called on before the 12 case to put together a bid with a great deal of uncertainty 13 as to what was happening with the ligation with Mr. -- with 14 Terry, I forget his last name. 15 MAN: Bollea. 16 MR. TORKIN: Bollea. My apologies. Our big 17 concern, Your Honor, is this could be a one-issue bankruptcy 18 case for Mr. Denton to get a windfall, and that would be 19 inappropriate, and therefore entitle us to liquidated 20 damages. If, for example, we were to commence the case, and we were to settle the issue with Mr. Bollea for \$10 million, 21 22 \$15 million, much less than the value of the litigation --23 because as well all, know, these estate law litigations, 24 they can be reduced to any number. There's tremendous equity value in this case. It was our view that the equity 25

holders in this case believed that there was lots of equity value, and any liquidated damages would be coming out of their ultimate recoveries. So we were concerned that they file for bankruptcy, use our deal as leverage, and say, "This thing is being sold. If you don't settle now, this is done." He settles the case, he dismisses the case, he pursues a plan, he does whatever.

And so we targeted very specific liquidated damages at a number that is far inside what we would have ever believed anyone to view as a draconian liquidated damages provision, to guard against the possibility that the agreed-upon formula to preserve value and to provide value, which we believe it ultimately going to go to equity. All due respect to Sandy, and the committee for looking after unsecured creditors, and they have complicated litigation claims that they ultimately have to liquidate, but there's no debt here that is significant, in the context of the bid.

THE COURT: So why do you need a super-priority claim? (Indiscernible).

MR. TORKIN: Your Honor, I could without the -overzealous lawyering, I could live without -- a superpriority claim is not going to be the end of the day for us,
but the liquidated damages here served a very specific
purpose in a very unique circumstance for a one-issue case,
which is what we have always called it, a one-issue case, a

\$140 million judgment that could be liquidated to \$20 The committee's agreed with it. They understand the circumstance on why we (indiscernible) so specific -now let me just, I actually not, as liberal -- you're doing me a greater service, or maybe a disservice, because you're about to deny the motion. Maybe I'm going to convenience you otherwise, but I don't believe that we can --THE COURT: Is the motion for reargument on the record? MR. TORKIN: It is a motion for reargument, then. MR. GALARDI: As a formality, I'll make the motion for reargument, Your Honor. (indiscernible) Mr. Torkin. MR. TORKIN: The idea is if the buyer terminates pursuant to X, Y, and Z, you get X. I don't believe you can double-dip on the breakup fee and the liquidated damages. THE COURT: Well, your contract provides for that. MR. TORKIN: Well, I'm not so sure, because there are very limited circumstances -- and we could go through them and clarify it. We could go through there, I'll grab my agreement -- but if we terminate for a specific reason, then we get liquidated damages, and then on the breakup fee, I believe it says other than bankruptcy-related default, which is a defined term, in the liquidated damages section, we went through with Simpson Thacher very carefully --So if your concern is that equity is THE COURT:

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going to get more than -- it might be easier to get more, so why don't you take your liquidated damages after the creditors have paid in full, with interest, and before equity gets a distribution?

MR. TORKIN: Because we negotiated for liquidated -- we negotiated this specific issue, for liquidated damages, and the -- one other piece, on the competing transaction, our view is it's a competing transaction with respect to the acquired assets. It says that at the end. If it wasn't clear, and it seemed sort of overly-ambitious, our view of the they can't discuss a plan, of course they can discuss a plan to liquidate the proceeds from the bid procedures. But what they can't do is discuss a plan, and entertain offers and bids that it outside of the parameters for which we agreed. We wanted specific performance, Your Honor. If they dismiss the case, we went through complicated negotiations to see whether or not there was an ability for us to get (indiscernible), because we want the asset. And that would have been better than liquidated damages, from our perspective, and we didn't think that that was workable.

And in terms of the bid procedures order, when the committee came to us and asked us not to assume the contract, but to call out specific provisions, we also put in place the specific performance, because we're not

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interested in liquidated -- I will stipulate today that Ziff Davis does not want liquidated damages, they want Gawker and the business. So the hope is by far, to close the transaction and win, not to get \$13 million, and having put yourself out there. We're strategic. We're not a hedge fund, we're strategic. Strategic -- frankly, Your Honor, it is a disincentive bankruptcy for a strategic to show up before the case, subject itself to a higher and better offer, go completely naked on process until a bid procedure is entered, 20 days in the case, to reach out to employees, to say that we are there, and want this business, and then to turn them down on bid procedures, and in a very unique, (indiscernible), generous, one-issue bankruptcy case, on the liquidated damages, tailored very specifically, very specifically to deal on process. That's a disincentive for strategics to come in. So that's my perspective.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. QUSBA: Your Honor, Sandy Qusba, Simpson,
Thacher, and Bartlett, again. I'm not sure I agree with all
of Mr. Torkin's characterizations, this is a one-trick pony
case, and things of that nature. The equity's in the money,
this, that, and the other thing. We have very different
views with respect to that, but that's neither here nor
there, that's just to clear the record. But for example,
Your Honor, and what Mr. Torkin, how he explained what's

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- motivating liquidated damages provision is really almost a penalty vis-à-vis the equity.
- THE COURT: It's a penalty, it's not a liquidated damages claim.
- MR. QUSBA: But it's a penalty vis-à-vis, really,
 the equity. That's what he's concerned about, that's what
 he said.

THE COURT: Not if the Debtor's insolvent, it's a penalty for the unsecured creditors.

MR. QUSBA: No, I'm saying what he said. He's concerned that Mr. Denton does something, or the equity, the board does something here, right, that results in a dismissal of the case, and he's out as a strategic, and he's kind of been made to look silly. And so remember, there are three boxes, right? There are three boxes in this Chapter 11 case. One is the top box, the Inc., the parent company, it's just a holding company, and then there's Media, LLC, and then there's Kinja, right, where assets reside. So we would be perfectly happy or prepared to -- if the liquidated damages provision was really a disincentive to equity, then put the claim up at the top box, right? Because that would structurally subordinate that claim to all unsecured claims.

THE COURT: Thank you. I'll give you the last word on your motion to reargue.

MR. GALARDI: I've made the motion to reopen, Your

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Honor, and we would again, I think there's a few things. I think you did hear testimony -- well, with respect to the process, Your Honor, no one is denying that the process with short, but I think that's the bankruptcy process -- nor is the process necessary to be done. Really, the adequacy is what's the post-bankruptcy process.

THE COURT: Well, the process is short, but that's curable if you have time at the other end.

MR. GALARDI: And I think everybody's agreeing that the testimony is that the period from here through August 17th, August 18th -- August 15th is the bid deadline -- is an adequate period of time. Nobody has said otherwise. And indeed, that has to be balanced -- and this was made very clear to the committee, and I think they agreed, we've lost sight of a couple things. If we don't have a stalking horse, this is a very mobile workforce with employees. It was very important to send exactly the signal that we do have a stalking horse deal. So it is absolutely critical that we have the stalking horse deal, which is why Houlihan worked so hard in those days to get what we think is a fairly exceptional deal, both in a bad sense with the liquidated damages clause that offends Your Honor, but actually in the more positive sense, a \$90 million, no contingency, no financing offer. So to walk out of here without a stalking horse agreement to approve is going to

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Page 115 1 create -- and again, we don't have another agreement to back 2 up, it's going to create a major problem at the company. THE COURT: Why not just put the company up for 3 4 auction? The same day, with a reserve, and see what comes 5 in? 6 MR. GALARDI: Two things, Your Honor. One is, 7 that process doesn't get us an agreement. Two, advertisers, 8 as we explained the first day, don't know where this 9 company's going to be. I don't know whether we have a DIP 10 lender, because part of the terms are that they know that 11 they're getting paid off. We also have a second lien 12 lender, which we've primed, in part because we have this 13 offer. So the consequences of not having a bidder, which 14 are all the things that we considered in this process. 15 we really come down to what your provisions are that I 16 believe you said are putting you to the edge of denying the 17 motion, and now reconsidering it. One is the liquidated damages. I heard Mr. Torkin say move it from a super-18 19 priority claim to an administrative claim. We certainly 20 would support that, and I think --21 THE COURT: (Indiscernible) structurally 22 subordinate it, but putting it to (indiscernible). MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, again, we had this 23

discussion. The committee raised it, Mr. Torkin raised it,

if that solves the problem --

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Page 116 1 THE COURT: Although there'll probably be a joint 2 plan with one class, and it would get paid as a priority 3 claim anyway. 4 MR. QUSBA: I'm sorry --5 MR. GALARDI: Well, it doesn't, actually, Your 6 Honor, the way the assets flow, because of the way in which 7 the money flows. Your Honor, if that resolves the issue, I can talk to, and I forgot to introduce you to Ms. Dietrich, 8 9 who is the general counsel and president, is in the 10 courtroom today. I can talk to the counsel. I don't 11 believe that that's an issue. If that's really the way it 12 goes -- because again, as I had convinced both the 13 committee, and I think otherwise, there is no reason that you would dismiss this bankruptcy case unless somebody gave 14 15 you so much more money --16 THE COURT: So why is the provision in there? 17 You're carrying that risk. 18 MR. GALARDI: Because I think -- well why are we willing to take the risk? 19 20 THE COURT: They're not, you are. 21 MR. GALARDI: We're willing to take the risk 22 because we know we're not doing it. He's not willing to 23 take the risk, because he's afraid that there will be a settlement. I think that's pretty clear. If solving the 24 25 liquidated damages clause and getting this done means that

Page 117 1 that claim is only payable by Gawker Media Group, Inc., 2 we're prepared to do that. I'm not sure that that solves everybody's problems, but again, if the concern is he wants 3 4 a penalty on equity, we're not going to take the action, his 5 concern is the creditors, that's fine, you can put the 6 liquidated damages clause there. 7 THE COURT: If the creditors are willing to take 8 the risk that even if it's an unsecured claim, the Debtor is 9 insolvent, and you suddenly have another \$13.5 million 10 claim. 11 MR. QUSBA: At the parent company, Your Honor? 12 THE COURT: Well, I don't know where it's going to 13 be --14 MR. QUSBA: But Your Honor, if we do it at the 15 parent company, we're certainly prepared, because the --16 THE COURT: What if it's not? What if it's at the 17 operating company? 18 MR. QUSBA: Then it becomes -- again, we 19 negotiated what we did, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: I guess I didn't see that distinction. 21 Was the (indiscernible) just against the (indiscernible) 22 company? 23 MR. QUSBA: No, no, that was my suggestion, based 24 on Mr. Torkin saying --25 THE COURT: Then I don't understand. You're

saying that you didn't have a problem with it as a superpriority, but now you're saying it's got to be an unsecured claim or whatever at the holding company.

MR. QUSBA: No, no.

THE COURT: Let me save the talk. You want to talk about it, fine. The one that that I've been convinced of is this is not a liquidated damages clause, because the purpose of a liquidated damages clause is to provide for damages where actual damages can't be revenue-determined. This is a clause to deter or to prevent equity from getting a windfall in the event it settles principal litigation. If you want to make it an unsecured claim, that's certainly better than a super-priority claim that has to be paid in five days. I didn't hear the committee having a problem with it, unless it's at the holding company level, but I don't understand why that distinction, since it wasn't a problem when it was a super-priority claim, period.

And I didn't mention it, but under the Lionel factors which govern this, you've failed to sustain your burden of showing that this is an appropriate exercise of business judgment. One factor is that the proportionate value of the asset (indiscernible) -- to consider the proportionate value of the asset, of the estate as a whole, in a related issue of whether or not there are appraisals. All I'm told is, is that this was done quickly, in eight

days, and Mr. Snellenbarger said that he predicts a healthy overbid process, which suggests that the property is worth more than the stalking horse bid. I realize there's value to a stalking horse bid. But those are two Lionel factors. Another factor is the amount of the elapsed time since the filing. This is a quick sale. Virtually no time has elapsed. As a matter of fact, the APA dated the date of the filing of the petition.

Another factor is the effect of the proposed disposition on future plans of reorganization. This forecloses all other future plans of reorganization. It's a liquidation at that point. The most important factor is whether the asset is increasing or decreasing in value. There's been no evidence on that point at all. So under the Lionel standards, which I failed to mention, but were subsumed in my comments, you failed to sustain your burden of proof. If you want to come back with another deal, whether in 10 minutes, tomorrow, or next week, that's fine. But as the deal stands, I'm not going to approve the bidding procedures for the reasons I've stated. Anything else?

MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, well -- Your Honor, I'd

THE COURT: (Indiscernible)

like to have a 10-minute recess.

MR. GALARDI: (Indiscernible) I think the Lionel factors, I think we have evidence, but I will --

Page 120 1 THE COURT: But we can address -- that's my 2 conclusion, and I don't know if it's a final order, whether 3 you can appeal it, but that's my conclusion. MR. GALARDI: Thank you, Your Honor. I'd ask for 4 5 10 minutes? 6 THE COURT: Sure. 7 (Recess) 8 THE COURT: Please be seated. 9 MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, I have the privilege of 10 making another motion for reconsideration at this time. 11 THE COURT: Why don't you just tell me what the 12 story is, straight. 13 MR. GALARDI: And here's the transaction, and here's where we changed. First of all, with respect to the 14 15 liquidated damage provision, to address Your Honor's 16 concerns. The liquidated damage clause will be solely the 17 liability of Gawker Media Group, Inc., and therefore it will 18 actually be structurally subordinated to the claims of 19 unsecured creditors. In this case, we don't believe there 20 are any creditors, and as Your Honor will recall, the assets 21 are being sold at the two other entities. So I believe 22 that's acceptable to the committee, and also to Mr. Torkin. 23 I'm going to make the representation that the 24 Debtors have not violated the non-solicitation, and I 25 believe Mr. Torkin is going to confirm that he is waiving

today any possible claim for breaches of the no-shop, no solicitation clause as of today. We will be able to begin shopping as of today. With respect to the interplay between the breakup fees and with respect to the liquidated damages, there will not be a payment of both in any circumstance. We're going to go back to the docket and make sure that that is absolutely clear, so that it is one or the other under the circumstances, and when the liquidated damages clause is to be paid, it will be paid out of GMGI. Again, I think it's an extremely remote circumstance. I believe that was the substance of the changes we would propose --THE COURT: And the definition of competing transactions? MR. GALARDI: Oh, right. You're right, and with respect to the definition of competing transaction, both the Debtors and the committee will be able to pursue the filing of a plan, pursuing a plan, negotiating a plan, and to propose a plan as soon as practicable in those circumstance. That will relate to the breakup fees, and if we were to walk away (indiscernible), but that will be embedded into the breakup fee provision, should we do a plan in lieu of a sale of this scenario. THE COURT: Is that acceptable to the bidder? MR. TORKIN: Yes, Your Honor. Michael Torkin, Sullivan Cromwell, for Ziff Davis. I agree, I just want to

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make sure we're all clear on the competing transition piece.

We are going to make it clear that they can discuss the contours of a plan, providing that it's in the context of the process of bidding procedures. But whatever plan they want to talk about, that's fine, as long as it complies with our procedures.

THE COURT: Why don't you just say that any plan - first of all, they can talk about whatever they want. But
if they propose a plan, it has to be consistent with your
rights under the APA?

MR. TORKIN: Correct.

THE COURT: All right. (Indiscernible).

MR. QUSBA: Thank you, Your Honor, and that works for us. I think the suggestion was made on the record before we left, and people thought about it and agreed with respect to the claim being at the parent company.

THE COURT: All right, with those corrections,

I'll approve the bidding procedures order. I'll so order

the record, but what I suggest you do is you give me -- at

this point it's not even a blackline copy, but just give me

a copy of the bidding procedures order, with the bidding

guidelines, and to the extent that there are modifications

with the APA, rather than modify the APA, just state in the

bidding procedures order that notwithstanding anything to

the contrary in the agreements, these are the rules. All

Page 123 1 right? 2 MR. GALARDI: That's fine, Your Honor. With your 3 so ordering, we also understand that we can begin 4 solicitation immediately, and we will get an order to you as 5 soon as we can. 6 THE COURT: Okay, thank you. Anything else? 7 MR. GALARDI: No, but thank you again for your accommodation. 8 9 THE COURT: Thank you. 10 MR. QUSBA: Thank you, Your Honor. 11 (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 4:59 PM) 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Page 126 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Digitally signed by Sonya Ledanski Sonya Hyde 6 DN: cn=Sonya Ledanski Hyde, o, ou, Ledanski Hyde email=digital1@veritext.com, c=US Date: 2016.07.11 17:01:01 -04'00' 7 8 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 Veritext Legal Solutions 20 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 23 Mineola, NY 11501 24 25 Date: July 11, 2016